Sunday Edition

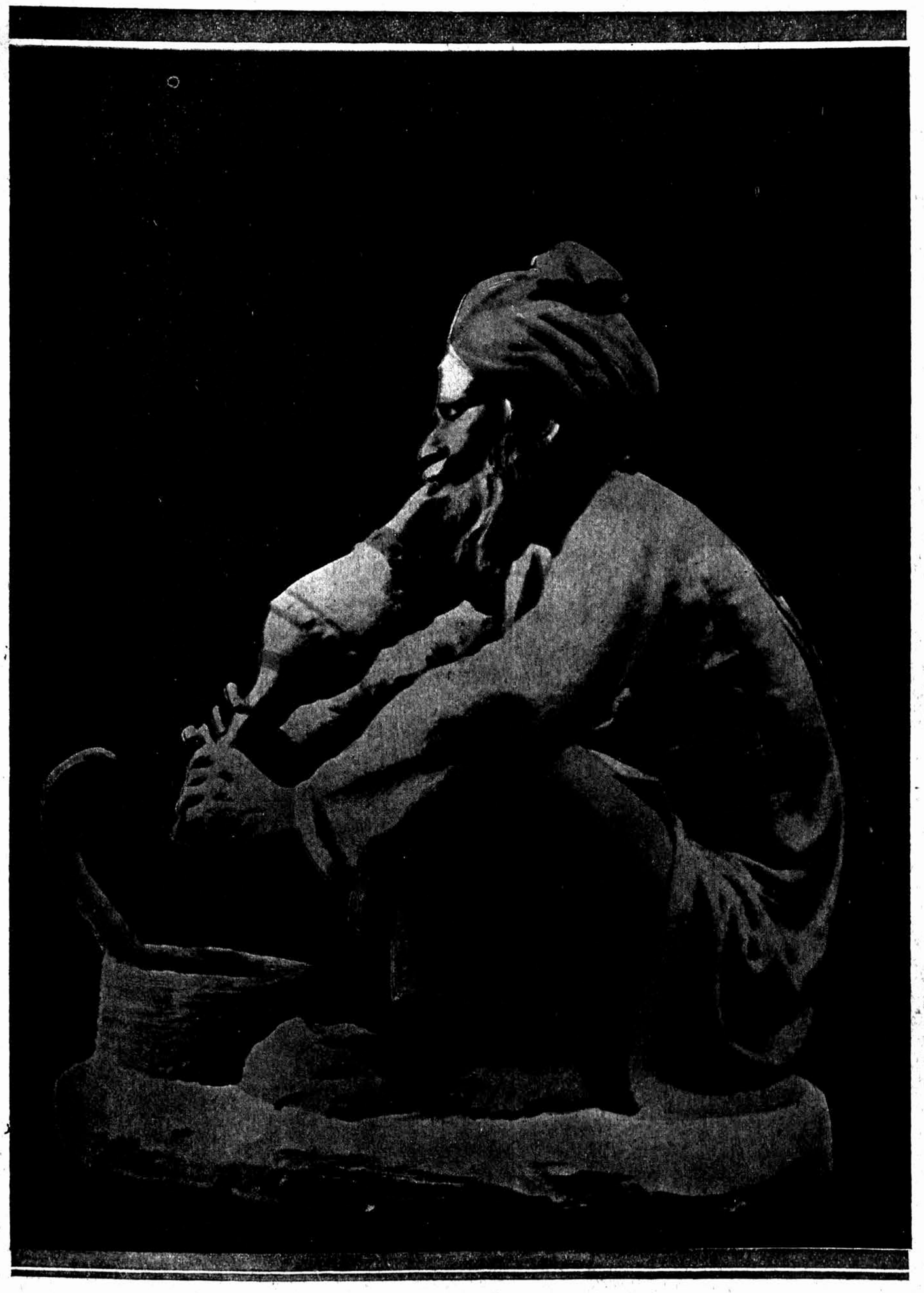
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XXIII NO. 21 | *BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1935* | PRICE: TWO ANNAS

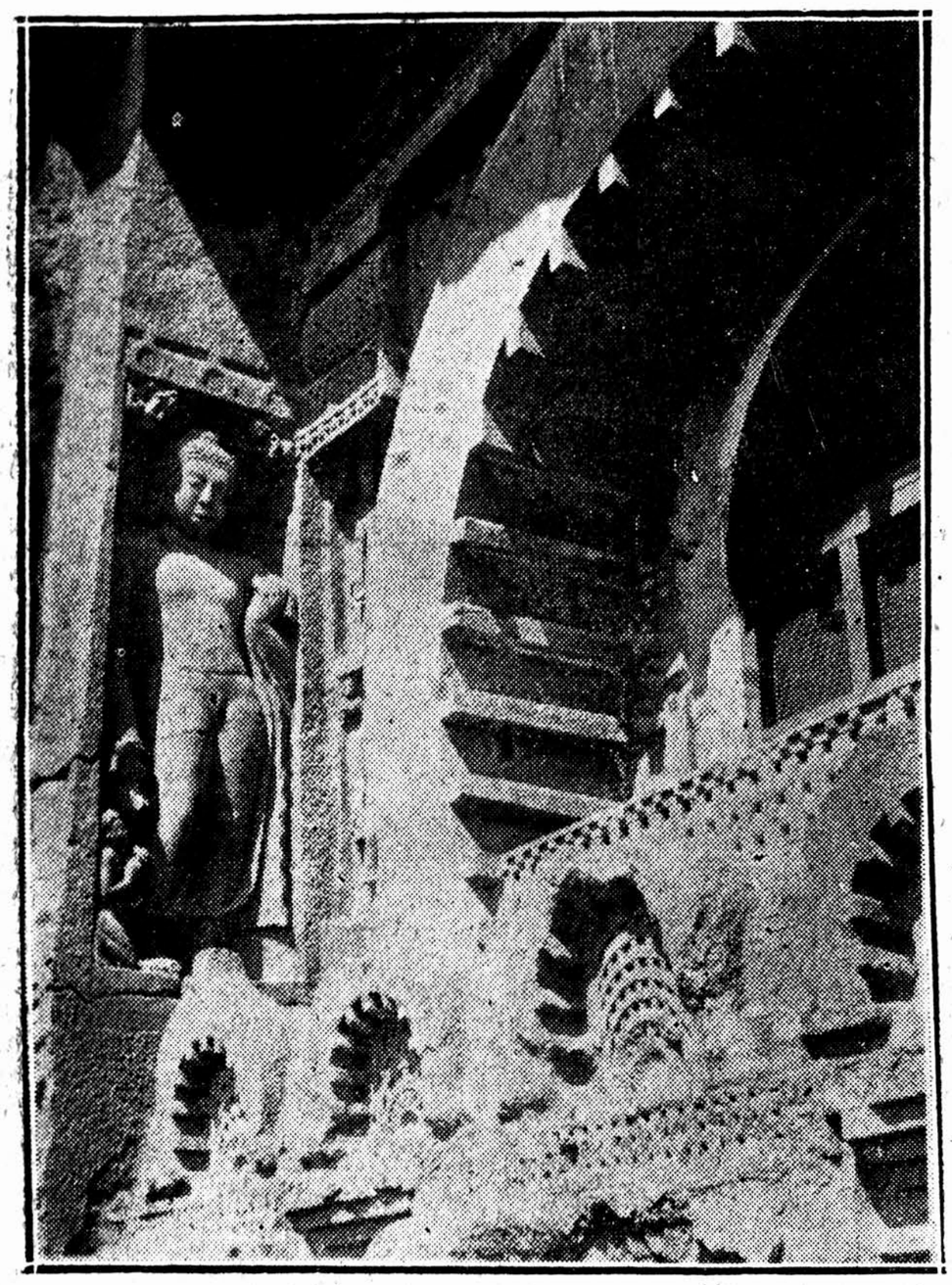
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

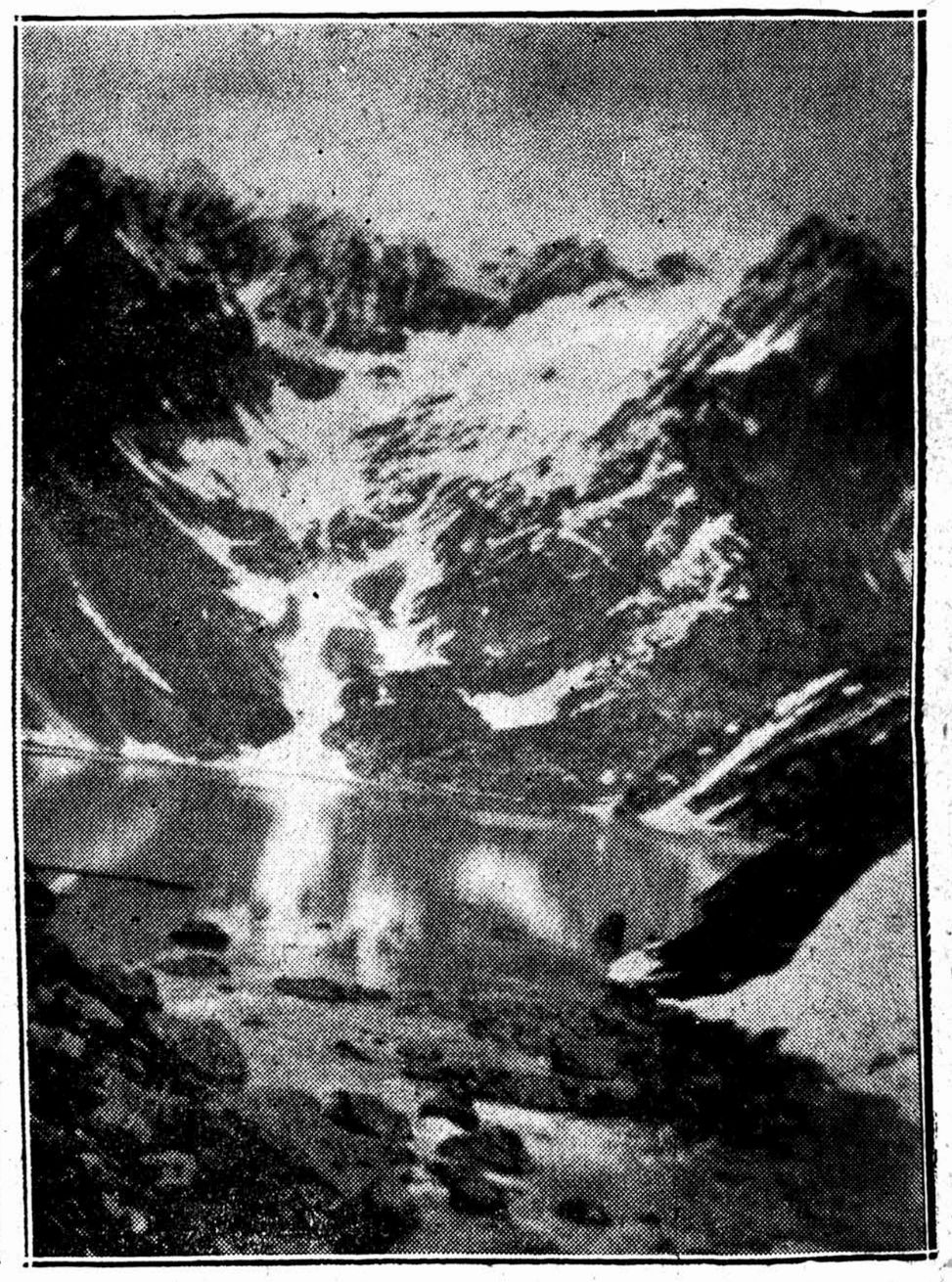
Snake Charmer



By B. V. TALIM

BEAUTY SPOTS OF ART AND NATURE





(Left):—This corner of the verandah of one of the major caves at Ajanta is clear evidence of the manner in which the ancient sculptor and artist collaborated in order to bring out the beauties of sunshine and shadow so rarely seen in modern buildings in India. (Right):—Sheshnag Glaciers, Kashmir.

A one-hour demonstration against war was staged by college students throughout California last month. Photo shows 3,500 students of Berkely College holding a demonstration.

The only image of Buddha in the whole of Burma, in which the legs are extended downwards and not crossed, is to be found at Kyaikmyaw, 15 miles from Moulmein.

Children of the Red (Soviet) Army Officers practising at Fancy Gymnastics.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

SAVING FRANC FROM COLLAPSE

Bank Rate Raised To 4 p. c. Again

MOVE TO CHECK GOLD OUTFLOW AND WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS FROM FRANCE

Effect In London: Gold Quoted Much Above Exchange Parity

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PARIS, May 25.

With a view to save Franc from a collapse, the bank rate was again raised, to-day, to 4 per cent.

CHECKING GOLD OUTFLOW

This move is intended to check outflow of gold and withdrawal of funds from France.

KEEN DEMAND FOR GOLD

There is a keen demand for gold and price in London is quoted much above exchange parity.

SERIOUS SITUATION

The situation is becoming serious and it is understood that the Government is trying to control.

12 CENT LOAN POLICY OF 1935 TO CONTINUE

Bankhead Bill Extended To Cover 1936 Crop

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NEW YORK, May 25.

A Washington dispatch quotes Senator Bankhead has stated that an agreement is reached to continue 12 cent loan policy of 1935, also to extend the Bankhead Bill to cover the 1936 crop.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN LIMELIGHT

French Bank Rate Raised

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 25.

In the Money market the main feature was the firmness of discount rates otherwise the market was uninteresting. Foreign exchanges were again in limelight to-day. British control began operations during the early day by checking rise in sterling which otherwise would have soared much higher. The control is reported to have bought francs very heavily but nevertheless sterling showed an alround improvement.

Three months forward rate for French francs weakened from 225 to 270 centimes. There was very keen continental demand for gold the turnover amounting to £730,000.

The price 142 shillings included premium 2|2 over franc and 1|9 dollar.

The raising of the French bank rate came after the close of the market.

Wall Street opened steady.

MOVE TO SAVE FRANC?

Flandin Makes Bid For Plenary Powers

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, May 25.

Well-informed circles generally opine that M Flandin will succeed in obtaining plenary powers against the chamber next week to save the Franc but now it is considered likely that the crucial debate will be postponed until Friday in order to give the Premier, who is still suffering from a broken arm, time to regain his strength to fight the biggest parliamentary battle of his career.

Besides radicals and socialists it is now indicated will support Government socialist leaders, having been pressed to do so by the mass of civil servants who are mostly socialists, and fear that the effect of the devaluation on their salaries.

Two main factors are calculated to turn the scales in M. Flandin's favour firstly, the realisation of his fall will be interpreted abroad as a victory for the devaluationists and strengthen offensive against the Franc, secondly the difficulty of finding a successor.

The Premier has assured his support to the Senate.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and Prof. Demel, a famous surgeon of Vienna, on the 7th day after the operation when the stitches were removed. The operation, which was a major abdominal one, was successfully performed on the 24th April at the RUDOLFINER-HAUS SANATORIUM in Vienna.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT SHOT DEAD

"Terror Of Gonda Dist." Removed For Ever

LUCKNOW, May 25.

The "Pioneer's" Gonda correspondent says that Sunchit, a notorious outlaw, the terror of the Gonda District for whose arrest the U. P. Government has offered a reward of Rs. 1,500 has been shot dead by the police.

He was wanted in connection with eight murders and a number of dacoities. He had declared open vendetta against his enemies who appeared as prosecution witnesses for his conviction and tracked and killed them.

In September last Sunchit killed six enemies within a fortnight. Receiving information of his appearance in a village 25 miles from Gonda, the Circle Inspector of Police with a posse of constables proceeded there and concealed themselves behind a tree. Sunchit was dressed in khaki. It appears one constable flashed a torchlight whereupon he fired at the constable, the latter escaping by inches. Next moment Mahmudali Khan, the Circle Inspector, shot him dead. A double-barrelled gun, 31 live cartridges, a sword, a dagger and a torch were on his person.—A.P.

DISASTER DUE TO FALL OF EARTH

3 Labourers Killed: Two Seriously Injured

SIMLA, May 25.

Three coolies were killed and two were seriously injured near Sanjauli, a suburb of Simla, as a result of falling of earth while they were cutting the hillside for making a football ground for the municipal staff.

The work was in charge of a contractor. The injured were sent to hospital. So far only one dead body has been recovered from the debris.—A.P.

FIRE GUTS 60 HOUSES

Woman Loses Life In Attempt To Save Treasure

BERHAMPORE, May 24.

Nearly sixty houses were destroyed by a fire in Jakkars village. A young woman who attempted to save her concealed treasure was burnt to death.—A.P.

General Hertzog who left England on Friday bade farewell to other Ministers.

INDIA'S "EQUAL" TO BORIS KARLOFF
presents himself to Bombayites
Mr. NAYAMPALLY in

KALKOOT

OR

KISMAT-KI-BHOOL

सुधा पिक्चर्स लि.

कालकूट

किस्मत की भूल.

SUDHA PICTURES LTD.'S
Maiden Hindi Musical Talkie

Story by S. B. PATHAK, B.Sc. ‖ *Direction by* D. K. KALE

LOBO, GODSE, OMKAR, HEERA, SHETYE, AGARWALE, P. R. JOSHI, VATSALA JOSHI, LEELA, SUSHILA, B.A.

Produced at Film City ‖ SEE IT TO-DAY

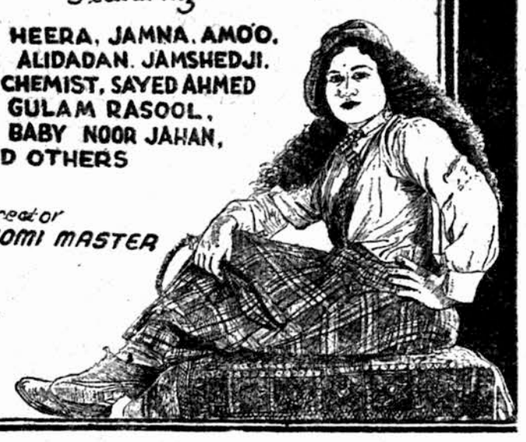
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM

Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-30 P. M.
Matinee at 2.30 P. M. on SAT. SUN and Holidays

GHAR JAMAI

Featuring
HEERA, JAMNA, AMOO, ALIDADAN, JAMSHEDJI, CHEMIST, SAYED AHMED, GULAM RASOOL, BABY NOOR JAHAN, AND OTHERS

Director HOMI MASTER



A PREMIER FILM PRODUCTION.

A Son-in-Law on one year's probation—what a lark that is! You will laugh till you cry to see this Funniest (Gujerati) Farce.

MATINEE 2-45 P.M.
5, 8 & 10-30 P.M. At **ROXY**

PREMIER FILMS, Pasta Road, DADAR.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

When you suffer from Malaria and other Fevers, start taking

KARNIK'S

Agu Mixture

the longer your troubles are neglected the harder they are to overcome.
Beware of Imitation
Sold Everywhere
KARNIK BROS., Bombay 4.

KRISHNA

Talkies, Dubash Theatre
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.
Daily at 5-30, 8, & 10-30 p.m.
GLORIOUS 4TH WEEK!
SHALINI'S Picture Celestial

"USHA"

The Immortal Sweet Love-Story from "Mahabharat"
Directed by BABURAO PAINTER
Music by GOVINDRAO TEMBE
Featuring:
USHA DEVI & RATNAPRABHA

Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

MINERVA

Talkies, Lamington Road
Daily at 5-30, 8, & 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.
7TH DEMAND WEEK!
PRABHAT'S Musical Super

'CHANDRASENA'

चंद्रसेना

A Golden Legend from 'Ramayan'
Artistic Dances! Sweetest Songs!!

A fine URDU TALKIE for Bombayites—

SIKANDAR CINETONE'S

Pyara Dushman

SCENARIO & DIRECTION:
MUNSHI S. AMIRALLI

featuring
VASANT PEHELWAN
DILEEP RASHEED
JAVDEKAR
Miss MENKA

from
NEXT SATURDAY
AT

MINERVA TALKIES

'Sulochana'

in
IMPERIAL'S
"DO-GHADI-KI-MOJ"
GOING STRONG at the
IMPERIAL CINEMA

The great human panorama and Racing classic!
Matinee at 2-45. Also at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.
IMPERIAL FILM Co.
Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 7.

MYSTERY!
PATHOS!
LOVES!
PASSIONS!

Glorious **2nd** Week!

EAST INDIA'S
Thrilling Detective Picture

NIGHT-BIRD

Starring:
Miss ANWARI,
MAZAHAR KHAN,
GUL HAMID,
INDOOBALA (H.M.V.)

Don't Fail to see this thriller

at

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road,

Time, 5-15, 8, 10-45,—Fri. Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

BOY'S FATAL FALL

Loses Balance While Throwing Papers From Window

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Framroz Hormusji Sagar, a five year-old boy over-balanced and fell down from the third floor of Dittia's House, Dockyard Road, this morning, while attempting to throw some papers from a window. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where it was found that his life was extinct.

At the inquest held over the body to-day the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to accidental fall.

Nagpur May 23.—The total collection so far received by the Provincial Silver Jubilee Fund Committee now amounts to Rs 4,01,896-15-11. This figure includes direct subscriptions and remittances from District Committees.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Pensions and Annuities as in Western Countries are offered to Medical and Legal Practitioners and Members of Bench by the All-India Medico-Legal Families' Relief Society (Karachi) which is under control of Directors and Patrons of all India name. Wanted workers, Salary Rs. 100—150—200. (1127).

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

An Agency Inspector wanted on Rs. 30, 5, 50 plus T.A., by a respectable Industrial Insurance Office. Candidates must have organisation capacity. Security required. Apply to Box No. 4259. "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Airy Flats, Keni Building, near Wadia Garden, Tram, Bus and Railway. Apply on spot. Telephone 60132. Plot No. 743, for Hindus, Parsi Colony, Dadar. Three rooms. (4245).

56. EDUCATIONAL

VISVA-BHARATI
Rabindranath Tagore's Educational Institutions at Santiniketan for boys and girls.

Students prepared for Matriculation, I.Sc., I.A., B.A. (Pass and Hons.) of the Calcutta University, and for Visva-Bharati Diploma. Self-contained residental institution, in an open healthy atmosphere, with unique library, hospital, resident physician, electric light, waterworks, spacious playgrounds and other educational facilities. Rare opportunity for learning Music—Bengali and classical, Fine Arts, Sloyd System of Manual Training, modern European literature and languages along with usual University courses. Inclusive monthly fee Rs. 25 for boys and Rs. 23 for girls Admission upto 25th July, 1935. Government Scholarships tenable. For detailed prospectus apply with 2-1|2 anna stamp to—The Secretary, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, Bengal. 1018.

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind) (4232).

Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College—New Sessions begin 10 June. Four years' thorough standardised course as approved by All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference. Apply Registrar, Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay. (4242).

Rapid and Practical courses of Training for Responsible posts and employment in Commercial offices or in independent business. Success guaranteed. Help given for securing employment or joining some business. Classes begin from First June. Prospectus Free. Apply The Principal, Cieco Educational Service, Bombay No. 3. (4246).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Arranging loan to Gazetted officers on easy terms and confident. Apply to J. F. Chavan & Co., Loan Agents 162, Bhawani Peth, Poona City. (4118A)

134. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale, a Running Fashionable Grocery Provision Store, located in a suburb at a prominent business centre. Apply Box No. 4244, "Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay's Vegetarian Food Problem

Secretariat Conference Convened By Government Takes Many Decisions On Committee's Recommendations

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes that at the conference convened by Government at the Secretariat, Bombay, on the 20th instant to consider the report of the Committee on the improvement in the marketing of fruit and vegetables in the Town and Island of Bombay, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay. The Honourable Minister in opening the conference pointed out that the object of the conference was to discuss the report of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Improvements Committee.

After expressing appreciation of Government of the work done by the members of that Committee, he made it clear that Government had arrived at no conclusions on the report. The object of the conference was to give an opportunity to the various interests concerned, viz., growers, consumers, middlemen and traders, to discuss the report.

The conference then proceeded to discuss the question as to how far the suggestions made by the Committee about the improvement in the methods of transactions of wholesale and retail business can be accepted. It was pointed out that accommodation in the wholesale section of the Crawford Market was not sufficient and that as part of it was not covered damage was done by sun and rain.

The Municipal Commissioner agreed to go into the question and see if more area could be set apart for the wholesale market, and if a larger space could be covered. The conference desired that the question of getting the Byculla Market provided with a roof may also be gone into It was also of the opinion that the wholesalers should not be allowed to do retail business in the wholesale market.

Brokers' Licences

The question of licensing brokers dealt with in paragraph 91 of the report was considered. At present any one who pays a rupee as a license fee is permitted to do wholesale as well as retail business with the result that there is an unduly large number of wholesale commission agents, several of whom have no financial backing of any kind.

The Committee recommended that the license fee charged to brokers should be increased to Rs. 25 per annum and that each broker should be bonded for Rs. 1,000 if he deals in fruit alone, Rs. 500 if he deals in vegetable alone and Rs. 1,500 if he deals in both. The general opinion of the conference was that this recommendation should be accepted, as it would make for a better regulation of trade.

Objectionable System

The conference also agreed that the "Hatta" system was objectionable and it would be desirable to substitute open auction in its place in all transactions in the wholesale market; (the Secretary, Crawford Market Fruit Merchants' Association, dissenting.)

The conference then proceeded to discuss the question of market charges and agreed with the opinion of the Committee that there should be a uniform charge of 6 1|4 per cent., of the value of the produce as brokers' commission. The conference did not consider as practicable the suggestion of the Committee to make it compulsory for all retail stall-holders and shop-keepers to fix and display retail prices on each lot exhibited by them for sale. The question of the organisation of co-operative societies for hawkers was allowed to stand over as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies agreed to make inquiries into the matter.

The suggestion of the Committee that in the interests of the growers the market authorities should take steps to broadcast information about the wholesale prices and general market tendencies in fruit and vegetable in Bombay was accepted.

Co-operative Sales

To stimulate healthy growth of co-operative sale organisations, to eliminate unnecessary middlemen's charges and to encourage the growers to grow better quality of fruit and vegetable by securing for them better prices, the Committee recommended the organisation of a Central Fruit and Vegetable Co-operative Agency in Bombay The conference came to the conclusion that the time was not yet ripe for starting such an organisation at once. The conference also postponed consideration to the question of the desirability of establishing an experimental market for fruit and vegetables.

Provincial Committee

The question of setting up a Provincial Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee was next considered. The conference agreed that there should be a purely advisory committee whose main object would be to watch and report on the progress of the fruit and vegetable industry, to suggest ways and means by which improvements could be adopted, to serve as a clearing house for marketing information and to help in setting right complaints of consumers, traders and growers in reference to malpractices whenever necessary. Such a committee should consist of representatives of Government, the Municipal Corporation, Fruit and Vegetable growers, transport companies and commission agents.

At present there are no definite standards and grades for fruit and vegetable. The conference agreed with the suggestion of the Committee that grading in the first place was desirable, and should be followed later by standardisation.

GOT CONFUSED BY TRAFFIC

Eye-Witness's Version Of Fatal Motor Accident At Marine Lines

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ganpat Kashiram Todanker, a Hindu aged 50 years, who was knocked down by a motor car at Marine Lines on May 10 and sustained injuries, died at the G. T. Hospital to-day.

Dagdu Yadav, a coolie and an eye-witness of the accident, giving evidence at the Coroner's Court, to-day, stated that the deceased, while crossing the Road at the Marine Lines Station got confused by the traffic and ran into a passing motor-car. He was later removed to the hospital.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Sessions Judge, Pegu, in delivering judgment in what is known as the Pegu Murder case sentenced Nga Chit Htwe (22) of Daungbo village to be hanged for murdering Maung Than Tin on December 3rd, 1934 when a dancing festival was in progress to commemorate the demise of a Buddhist priest.

A New Easy Way to MASTER ENGLISH

No more bother about memorizing definitions or intricate grammatical rules. The English language can now be mastered easily and quickly.

Grenville Kleiser, the well-known author of over a score of standard works, has discovered a new method which is embodied in his famous Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. It is so simple and interesting that it gives you a command over the English language in the shortest time possible. It requires just half an hour of your spare time every day and enables you to—

Enlarge Your Vocabulary by Thousands of Expressive Words;

Use the Right Word in the Right Place;

Avoid All Mistakes of Grammar and Idiom;

Write Tactful and Forceful Letters, Essays, Advertisements Articles, Stories Speeches, Petitions, Memorials, etc.;

Become an Engaging Conversationalist and Attract Attention in Social Gatherings;

Be a Person of Culture, Power, and Influence in Your Community;

Earn More Money, Get Better Position and Achieve Greater Success.

Enthusiastic endorsements of this remarkable Course have been written by eminent editors, writers and experts in English literature. All lines of business, all trades, all professions, arts and sciences are represented among Mr. Kleiser's students who number more than 100,000 all over the world. Write for full FREE particulars to-day to The Tutorial Institute, Opp. Edward Park, Delhi. 33 or

POST THIS COUPON.

THE TUTORIAL INSTITUTE,
Opp. Edward Park, Delhi. 33.

Please send me full particulars of your Correspondence Course for attaining Mastery of English.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Age .....Occupation .....

MENACE TO SILK TRADE

Extensive Smuggling Causes More Depression

MR. KARANJIA ON NEW AGREEMENTS WITH KATHIAWAR STATES

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, President, painted a gloomy picture of the depression in the trade caused by the extensive smuggling now going on through various ports in India.

In spite of constant complaints, he said, the Government had been unable to devise effective measures to check it.

The Merchants, he said, were not sanguine about the results of the new agreements with the Kathiawar States.

The future seems dark, added Mr. B. N. Karanjia, and he was unable to give hopes of a prosperous year to come.

Battling With Difficulties

Mr. Karanjia said: I regret the past year was not a prosperous one for our merchants. Since the introduction of higher tariffs in 1923 our trade has to battle against great disadvantages.

In spite of our constant complaints about smuggling through different ports, the Imperial Government has not been able to devise efficient measures to check it. From time to time our Association has drawn attention to the leakage of goods through different ports. In cases where the Government has been able to place a control round about those places, smugglers find other parts for the outlet of their goods.

There is no doubt that smuggling is going on and that too, in large quantities. Those goods that were sold C.I.F. and transhipped to other ports, were found later in Bombay bearing the same marks and number. These were sold at prices below cost.

The same process is continually repeated. How could bona fide merchants afford to sell goods passed through the Bombay Customs when smuggled goods are being sold at 10 to 15 per cent less price. Thus our trade is being gradually disorganised and if the same continues, Bombay will lose its place as the principal centre of silk piecegoods business.

Places like Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Yannam, Mahe, Karaikal, Gwadar, Pasni do not care for British India tariffs. Also Cutch acts similarly, it is their contention that the Imperial Government must take care of its own tariffs. We all know that all Kathiawad States with exception of Bhavnagar, allow heavy rebates, on duties paid at their ports. Of late reports are current that silk piece goods are landed at small ports like Janjira, Jaffrabad, Shrivardhan. Under such circumstances the future seems dark and I am unable to give you hopes of a prosperous year to come.

Not Sanguine Of Treaties

Recently we heard that the Government has made certain agreements with the Kathiawad States. Consequently allowance of heavy rebates will cease. All such ports will levy duties same as in British India. All this is pleasant reading, but we merchants know it will be extremely difficult in practice. So we shall not be very sanguine about the results of these treaties.

Unless the Imperial Government takes control of each port and appoints efficient and honest Customs Officers in charge of these, our difficulties will not end.

As an alternative the Government must find means to reduce the Customs duty, as they have done in case of silver.

Artificial Silk Goods

Artificial piecegoods have to pay heavy duties ranging from 100 p.c. to 125 p.c. but fents of the same material are allowed to be cleared at 35 per cent. Undue advantage is being taken of this facility. Whole pieces are being cut and brought as fents and cleared under one plea or the other as such, in spite of the vigilance of the Customs authorities. Besides heavy consignments are sent to Cutch and Kathiawad ports and are being sold as if no duties are levied on such goods. These practices besides greatly hindering artificial silk piecegoods business, act against other bona fide textile trade.

On the whole our relations with the Government and the Customs are very cordial. Both try to give sympathetic hearing to all our grievances and as far as possible try to to give us satisfaction. One of our long standing complaints, that the tariff rates do not suit our present day trade, has finally been settled and from the beginning of this year 'ad valorem' assessment on silk piecegoods has been reintroduced. It is a matter of great satisfaction to our merchants. We are greatly obliged, to the Imperial Government and to the Customs Officials for their kind co-operation, for this happy solution and for such similar matters.

Customs And Port Trust Dues

It s high time the Government should appoint an enquiry committee to look into the questions of Customs duties, Port Trust dues, etc., for different trades and different ports. Only by this the different ports will be placed on the same basis. Thus only, Bombay will be able to hold its own. Otherwise as a port it will continue to decline.

Of late most goods, that were being sent to Africa, Mesopotamia, Persian Gulf, Kathiawad and other important places in India from Bombay, are sent direct to such places due to heavy dues at the latter port. At different places landing, godown and insurance charges are nominal. Besides cheap money is advanced by Indian States. All these tend to the diversion of trade from Bombay.

Income-tax And Super-tax

Here, it will be not out of place to repeat our longstanding complaint against the heavy incidence of income-tax and supertax. Now when, due to the separation of Burma, the Indian treasury will receive Rs. 235 lacs, it is natural some reduction under these headings may be effected for relief to the merchants. Losses sustained should be allowed to be distributed in the succeeding year for the assessment of the tax. Sir George Schuster had stated the same in the Assembly, but till now no relief is forthcoming.

Besides, the supertax which was only meant for a short period still stays. In some cases it is levied twice or thrice.

Now when taxes are being reduced in England, the Indian Government must try to follow suit. Such measures are sure to relieve distress of the mercantile community and revive trade.

No less than 8,000 tolas of opium valued at about Rs. 5,000 was seized on board the Government launch "Lady Innes" at Mandalay and three persons including a servant of the Forest Minister were arrested last week.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER

Harijan's Case On Charge Of Attempted Murder Referred To High Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 24.

The sessions trial of Manchhu Bhikari (50) a Harijan of Shirgaon village in the Umbergaon Peta, on a charge of having attempted to murder his newly-born daughter concluded this afternoon before Mr. M. R. Meher, the assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Jury.

The prosecution story was that the accused did not like his own child as he had not sufficient means sufficient for maintenance. In spite of the remonstrations of his wife, the accused took the child in a basket to the cemetery a few hours after its birth and buried it with the help of a crowbar. The child was found to be alive, when the clods of mud were removed.

DENIES CHARGE

The accused, denying the charge, stated that the child was not breathing when he took it to the cemetery and buried it. He had no intention to dispose of the child in that manner.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of attempted murder.

The Assistant Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the Jury's verdict, referred the case to the Bombay High Court for final orders.

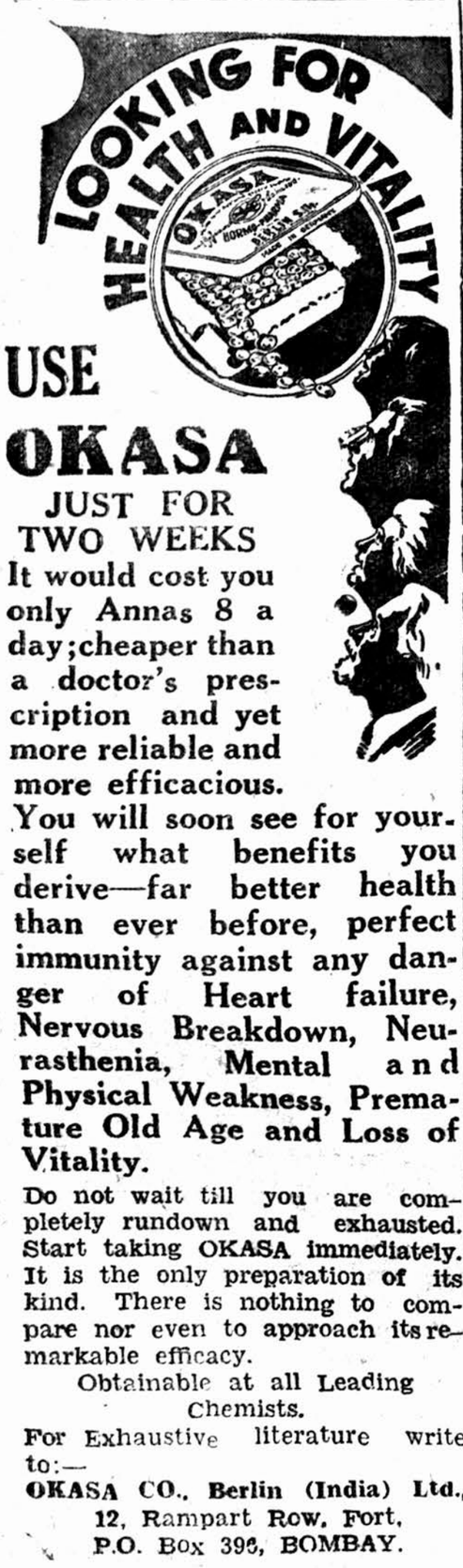
Mr. D. J. Raje, assistant public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. G. L. Gokhale, advocate, for the defence.

SUICIDE VERDICT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the conclusion of the inquest to-day on Tukaram Ganoo, aged 20, who was found lying unconscious on May 13 at the Mulji Jetha Market, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death caused by opium poisoning self-administered.

Medical examination of the stomach contents and the vicera had revealed that opium had been taken by the deceased.



USE

OKASA

JUST FOR TWO WEEKS

It would cost you only Annas 8 a day; cheaper than a doctor's prescription and yet more reliable and more efficacious.

You will soon see for yourself what benefits you derive—far better health than ever before, perfect immunity against any danger of Heart failure, Nervous Breakdown, Neurasthenia, Mental and Physical Weakness, Premature Old Age and Loss of Vitality.

Do not wait till you are completely rundown and exhausted. Start taking OKASA immediately. It is the only preparation of its kind. There is nothing to compare nor even to approach its remarkable efficacy.

Obtainable at all Leading Chemists.

For Exhaustive literature write to:—

OKASA CO., Berlin (India) Ltd.,
12, Rampart Row, Fort,
P.O. Box 396, BOMBAY.

BEFORE PROCEEDING TO CONTINENT!!

A Few Recitals Only

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY.

THE WORLD FAMOUS

Master MANHAR BARVE

(RECIPIENT OF GOLD MEDALS FROM ALL OVER INDIA)

PLAYING ON 50 INSTRUMENTS

AND HIS COMPANY OF TALENTED ARTISTS WILL GIVE 5 PERFORMANCES ONLY OF THEIR DELIGHTFUL

SINGING IN 12 LANGUAGES

VOCAL

and

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

Acclaimed and applauded everywhere as the best Dramatic, Grand, Unique and Combined Entertainment.

OPENING NIGHT:

Sunday June 2, 1935 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Wednesday June 5, 1935 9-30 p.m.

PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE FROM 30-5-1935.
POPULAR PRICES:—Box Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 2-4-0
RESERVED CHAIR FROM As. 9 to Rs. 2-4-0.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 9, 1991
Muslim: Safar 22, 1353
Parsi: Adar 22, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 10m
High Tide: 6-10 18-36
Low Tide: 0-20 12-09

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. A Light Classical Concert. 12-0 noon. H. M.'s Granadier Guards Band. 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m evensongs relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. The V. U. B. Ensemble. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-0 p.m. General News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. A Concert of South Indian Music. By Mrs. Lalita Venkatram with her Veena. 10-45 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Harton Colliery Band. Conductor, Chris Davenport. 8-00 p.m. The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet. Alice Moxon (Soprano). 9-00 p.m. A Methodist Service,* relayed from Popular Methodist Church, London. Address by the Rev. W. H. Lax. 8-45 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 9-55 p.m. The London Palladium Orchestra, Conductor, Richard Crean. Garda Hall (Soprano). 10-30 p. m. Close down. *Electrical recording.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer 'Carthage' with the mails from London of *the 16th instant* passed Suez at 1 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

TAMIL ARYA SABHA

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a discourse on Vedic Dharma will be conducted at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Chubildas High School, Dadar (B. B. C. I.).

HISTORY IN VEDAS?

Swami Omkar Sachhidanandji will deliver a public lecture in Arya Samaj Mandir (Girgaum) to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Is there history in Vedas?"

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A concert of Indian music will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m (S.T.) by Master K. L. Phatak of Shri Datta Sangit Vidyalaya, Chinchpokli.

NEW KANTWADI SCHEME

A special general meeting of the New Kantwadi Scheme Landholders' Association, Bandra, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. in St. Andrew's Girls' High School Hall, (next to St. Andrew's Church), Bandra.

FLAG SALUTATION IN 'F' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the National Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's Office Parel, Sjt D. D. Wad will preside.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the above Samaj, (opposite to G. P. O.) at 249, Frere Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Pandit Dwijendranath Shastri will speak on "Marriage, in accordance with Vedic Rites."

THE BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marine Lines Maidan, Esplanade Road, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana to protest against the suggestion made by the police regarding reduction in rate of Taxi Fare and other grievances.

HARBOUR EXCURSION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association's Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee, a harbour excursion will take place to-day (Sunday). The launch 'Begum' will leave Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. and will cruise round the harbour. The whole party will land at Nova Island. After the Scouts demonstration and display of "Bomboree" the party will return to Apollo Bunder.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Les Miserables." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"The Winning Ticket." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The King of Paris" and "The First Reel Mickey Mouse Cartoon in Techni Colour." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai." Daily at 5, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Broken Heart." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Blind Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Night Bird." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-0 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kalkoot." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Noor-e-Yaman." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan and his Mate." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Gordon of Ghost City" Serial, last instl.). Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10 a.m.

FLAG SALUTATION IN 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

LECTURE ON 'QURAN'

Under the auspices of the Qurannic Society, Mr. Shamsuzzameenkhan Saheb will deliver a lecture on 'Quran' in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam opposite Bori Bunder Station to-day (Sunday) from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House. Seth Govind Das will unfurl the National flag and make a speech.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, a Clinical Meeting on "Diarrhoea in Children" will be held to-day (Sunday) at 94, Girgaum Road, top floor at 3-30 p.m. Dr. S. N. Ganti, will open the discussion on the subject.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen a debate will be held at Jamiat's Hall to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan's proposition "Women is more faithful than Men," will be opposed by Mr. Yusuf R. K. Thaver. Mr. I. P. Mansuri will preside.

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Hon. Secretary writes: Babu Rajendra Prasad will arrive in Bombay on May 31st at about 7 a.m. "Friends who wish to offer their services as volunteers on the occasion of his reception are requested to enlist their names in the office of 'A' Ward, D. C. C. at 28, Manordas St., Fort, between 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. daily from May 25 to May 29."

WELCOME TO SJT. BELOSE

Under the auspices of the "All-India Press Workers' Federation," "The Unemployed Workers' League", "B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union," the "Electric Workers' Union", "Lal-Bawta Press Kamgar Union," and "Pailing Kamgar Union," a public meeting to welcome Sjt. Belose will be held at Lal Baug Maidan, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSE OWNER DEAD

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy Expires After Minor Operation

Racegoers who take more than a passing interest in the great game will regret to learn that Mr. Ahmed Hazamy, the prominent Arab owner is dead.

In poor health for several months, Mr. Hazamy had gone to Miraj for a minor operation a couple of weeks ago and the news of his death has come as a shock to his many friends.

Perhaps one of the oldest patrons of the game, Mr. Hazamy started racing here over 30 years ago. A sound judge of horses, he imported several Arabs which made their mark and he achieved considerable success as an owner. The black and white crescent jackett has played a prominent part at all the centres that cater for Arab racing. Among the famous horses which carried his colours were Ferryboat (Turf Club Cup winner). Anwar, Cardinal, Bismark, Krushan and Mikado.

The Mysore Race Club will perpetuate his memory for they have an event named after him in recognition of the great support he had given to racing at the Southern centres.

Racegoers on this side will miss the quiet, unobtrusive personality who brought so many sensational coups with his horses in past years.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. A. S. Kelkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Death and Immortality" will be the subject of a public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

The Governing Body of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj held a meeting on Friday and passed a resolution expressing "its deep sorrow for the untimely death of the late Sjt. T. S. Krishnaswamy Iyer and begs to convey its sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved family."

The meeting was adjourned without transacting any business in honour of *the late Sjt. T. S. Krishnaswamy Iyer.*

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Hon. Secretary of the Committee writes: Public are requested to enrol themselves as Congress members early as those enrolled upto the 13th June 1935 only will be eligible to vote at the General Elections to be held shortly under the new Congress Constitution.

POSTAL NOTICE

Monday, the 3rd June 1935 will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday. All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and the Town Sub Offices, including the telegraph branches, will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Barrabool' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 28th instant.

"DEMORALISED"

Mr. Warty's Allegation Against Bombay University

"EXAMINERS' PARTIALITY"

Sensational allegation against the purity of University administration in Bombay were made by Mr. S. G. Warty in his address on "University Reforms" at the Karnatak Sangh, Girgaum, on Saturday evening.

Mr. Warty said that some examiners were actuated by communal and personal considerations, as also partiality for their students in giving marks. He made an allegation that the University was being demoralised by the present practice of professors canvassing for examinerships. He opined that some persons got into the Academic Council for the mere purpose of exercising patronage. And this power they were abusing by promising to give the examinerships to those persons who would support their election.

He then criticised the composition of the Senate, which was, he said, representative only of the vested interests. The lecturer concluded his address by saying that reforms could only come through the public. For this purpose, he urged not only greater representation of graduates but also of the public in general in the Senate.

With the usual vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

THANA TO HONOUR RAJEN BABU

Civic Address To Be Presented On June 4.

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, May 25.

The Thana Municipality at its special meeting held last evening, decided to present a civic address to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, on the occasion of his visit to Thana on June 4 next.

Mr. S. M. Abhyankar, Vice-President, presided.

Mr. B. G. Pundit's resolution to present an address to Rajen Babu and to appoint a Committee of Messrs S. M. Abhyankar R. G. Pradhan, B. G. Pundit, Y. L. Nakhwa and Tanpure to draft the address was carried by nine votes to five, two not voting.

The consideration of the question of sanctioning expenditure of Rs. 50 for the purpose was postponed to May 31 next.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

51, Esplanade Road,
Free Public Lecture
"DEATH AND IMMORTALITY"
Sunday, 26th May, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

PATHE

TO-DAY VICTOR HUGO'S IMMORTAL CLASSIC

"Les Miserables"

THE FIRST GREAT FRENCH FILM TO BE SHOWN IN INDIA

FINEST ACTING BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHY, ENCHANTING MUSIC

THIS FILM IS IN TWO PARTS OF 10,000 FT. EACH. DON'T MISS TO SEE THE FIRST PART.

Daily 3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m. Sun Morn. 10 a. m. Phone 41561

"SCURRILOUS" HANDBILL

C. P. M. Orders Warrant For Arrest Of Wadilal Shah And Summons Against Keeper Of Press

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on a complaint filed by Mr. B. G. Horniman to-day, issued a warrant for the arrest of Wadilal Mohanlal Shah in connection with the publication of a "scurrilous" handbill, of which he is alleged to be the author, and which was circulated in the streets of the City on Thursday last.

The warrant was made bailable on deposit of Rs. 50 cash and production of one surety.

A Summons was also ordered to be issued against M. C. Lele, the Keeper of the Vikram Printing Press, in which the pamphlet is alleged to have been printed.

The charges in regard to the publication of the handbill are under Sections 500 (defamation) and 504 (insult) I. P. C.

Notice was also ordered to be issued in regard to a complaint against the first-named accused under Section 385 I. P. C. for alleged extortion.

Mr. Chelshankar D. Vyas, B. A., LL. B., Advocate, appeared for Mr. Horniman.

ARRESTED.

Wadilal Mohanlal Shah was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Sergeant Hanowar and lodged in the Lamington Road lock-up.

BAY MONSOON FAIRLY ACTIVE

Thunder-Storms Cause General Rain In Bengal

POONA, May 25.

Bay Monsoon remains fairly active south of latitude sixteen degrees north and local rain has again fallen in Lower Burma. Thunderstorms caused nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal and a few falls in Bihar and Upper Burma.

Chief Amounts Of Rainfall

Amherst and Bassein one and half, Diamond Island one, Victoria Point three quarters, Goa half, Bhamo quarter, Cherrapunji two, Jalpaiguri one and half, Narayanganj, Berhampur and Dhubri one, Silchar, Burdwan, Mymensingh and Darjeeling half, Coxsbazaar, Jessore, Naya Dumka quarter inch each.

Forecast

Rainfall will be nearly general in Lower Burma and fairly widespread thundershowers will occur in Upper Burma and North-east India.

Earthquake Report

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3520 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in Phillipine islands was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at eleven hours sixteen minutes I.S.T. on Friday, 24th May.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Personnel Of Indian Delegation

SIMLA. May 25.

The Indian Delegation to the nineteenth session of International Labour Conference which opens at Geneva on June will be composed of as follows:—

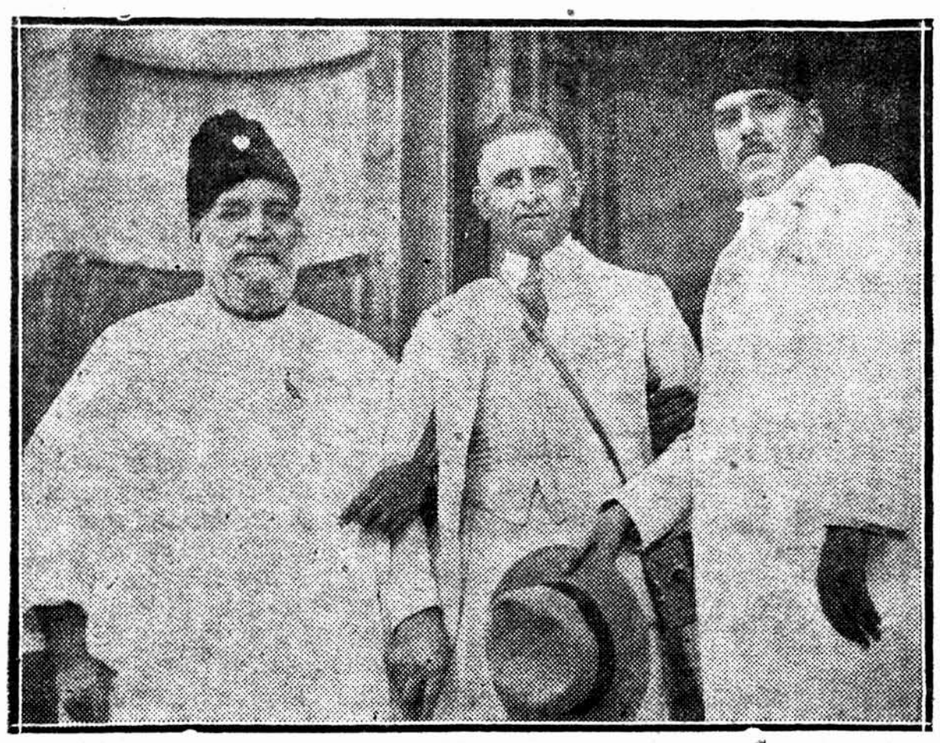
Government Delegates:—Sir Bhupendra Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhore.

Government Advisors:—Adibdin Begum Shah Nawaz and Mr. S. R. Zaman, I.C.S.

Employers' Delegate:—Mr. Husainbhoy Lalji of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay, with Mr. K. L. Dutt of Indian Mining Federation of Calcutta as advisor.

Workers' Delegate:—Mr. V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, with Mr. V. P. Kolte as Advisor.

Mr. Zaman will be the Secretary of the Delegation. This is the first occasion for some years on which non-official advisors have been sent.—United Press



Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A. (Lahore), left for England by the mail boat on Saturday. He was seen off the Mole Station by Maulana Shaukat Ali and other friends.

NAGPUR FIRE DISASTER

Government Officers Return From Pachmarhi

NAGPUR, May 25.

In connection with the Secretariat fire, Mr. N. J. Roughton, Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government arrived last night from Pachmarhi. Other heads of departments are expected today, when, in the afternoon, a meeting will be held to consider the extent of actual damage and the means to be adopted for reconstruction.

In the meantime the offices of the Secretariat will be shifted to the Morris College.

Mr. Roughton, accompanied by the Chief Engineer and other officers went round the building this morning to see for himself the damage that has been done. The Governor is not expected to come to Nagpur but he is being kept fully informed of the developments telegraphically.—A. P.

VICTIM OF HUGE CONFIDENCE TRICK

Lohana Merchant Loses Rs. 10,000 In Desire To Get Them Doubled

NADIAD, (By Mail).

The Lohanas in Gujerat and Kathiawar have been greatly agitated over one of their community being deprived of Rs. 10,000 by a gang of confidence tricksters. The victim is a well-known Lohana merchant carrying on an extensive business at Vanalia.

Two brothers, named Shankar and Udesingh and their gang, are alleged to have won the merchant's confidence in their ability to duplicate and double currency notes. Notes worth Rs. 10,000 are stated to have been placed at their disposal for the miracle. They were deposited in an earthen pot over which the tricksters began their incantations with due gravity, while the merchant—all eagerness—waited for the appointed time. Taking advantage of a suitable opportunity the gang made good their escape. The merchants expectantly opened the pot—to find it full of worthless rubbish.

After his first paroxysms of grief, the merchant, it is stated, to avoid the ridicule of his friends, gave out to the police that he had been burgled, but the police did not believe the story. Ultimately the two brothers were arrested and identified by the victim. Further investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

CASE OF RAILWAY STOWAWAY?

Man Discovered In Goods Wagon At Sewree

Bombay, Saturday.

What may prove to be a case of a railway stowaway was discovered this morning in a railway goods waggon on arrival at Ragobunder Yard Sewree.

On being opened the waggon was found to contain among the goods a man in a very exhausted condition, who was taken on and rushed to the hospital by the police.

Whether the man is a stowaway or got shut in accidentally while asleep is not known. Enquiries are proceeding.

MOTHER MURDERS OWN BABY

Sentenced To Transportation For Life

GUJRAT, May 22.

Mr. S. S. Dulat, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Jhelum, sentenced a woman accused named Mst. Bholi of Dinga to undergo transportation for life for having murdered her own 2 months old infant baby. The facts briefly are that Alla Ditta, village chaukidar, who was patrolling the street between 9 and 10 p.m. on the night of occurrence found the dead body of a baby outside the house of the accused. The matter was reported to the police. Two neighbours appeared before the police and stated that the accused had confessed her guilt before them.

The accused in her statement said that she had a quarrel with a neighbour over a domestic affair and her husband tried to strike her with a knife. The knife, however, she said, struck the child. The accused's own son, Jana, aged 10 years, appeared as a prosecution witness.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP GIRL FOILED

BOMBAY, Saturday

A daring attempt to kidnap a minor girl, alleged to have been made by a Muslim in the early hours of Friday morning at Reay Road, was brought to light today, when the Byculla Police put up for remand Shaik Ismail Ibrahim, the suspect.

It was stated by the police that at about 4-30 in the morning on Friday, Shaik Ismail went to a place at Reay Road, where three children were fast asleep. Picking up one small girl, aged about nine years, out of the three, Ismail is alleged to have wrapped her up in a counterpane and quietly walked away.

His actions were, however, spotted by a man who informed the father of the girl about it. The two people gave chase to the suspect, who in his hurry to evade arrest, dropped the girl. The girl received slight injuries but was nevertheless rescued.

In the course of the chase Ismail was caught and subsequently handed over to the police.

Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 100 and a surety in like amount, in default to be remanded to police custody till June 1.

POLICE OFFICER SHOOTS HOST

One Killed And Two Injured In Hanthawaddy District Affray

RANGOON, May 25.

U. Mayaing aged 62 was killed and another seriously injured while police Sub-Inspector, U. Maung Saw was slightly injured in an affray in Hanthawaddy district.

It appears that an altercation rose between Mayaing's son and Maung Saw, who, accompanied by a police party, was temporarily staying at the deceased's house.

In the course of the altercation, it is stated, Mayaing's son beat the Sub-Inspector with a stick and attempted to enter the house armed with an axe. Maying immediately rushed out and tried vainly to pacify his son. Meanwhile, it is reported, the constable fired two shots from the house as a result of which Maying was killed on the spot, while his nephew, who was taking dinner in an adjoining house, received pellet wounds.

The deceased's son has been arrested. —A. P.

SHEKHAWATI THIKANA SUCCESSION

Jaipur Maharaja's Decision

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

Whether the succession to a thikana of Shekhawati should be by the law of primogeniture or by equal partition between co-heirs was the important legal point in the Malsisar succession case which has been recently decided by H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur in Council.

The facts of the case, briefly were, that Thakur Udai Singh of Malsisar, an important thikana of Shekhawati, having died more than 50 years ago, his patrimony was divided equally between his two sons, Bhur Singh and Chatar Singh, by the order of the late Maharaja.

Both the brothers died about a year ago and the question of succession came up again. Bhur Singh left two sons and his brother three, the eldest of the cousins, Sheo Nath Singh, applied that the succession of the whole estate be settled upon him exclusively but his cousin Devi Singh contested his claim on the plea that according to the customs traditionally followed among the Shekhawati Sardars the estate should be equally divided between all five claimants.

DEWAN'S DECISION.

The case was heard in the Revenue Court and the Dewan, after an enquiry lasting for one year decided that Sheo Nath Singh was entitled to the half share which belonged to his father while the other half belonged to Devi Singh.

But in the final hearing, the Council of State carried the principle of equal division a step further and gave a final decision that half of the estate should be divided between the two sons of Bhur Singh and the other half between the three sons of Chatar Singh.

This decision was welcomed by the Thakurs and Sardars of Shekhawati, among whom the case had created great stir.—A.P.

It is stated that the next session of the Burma Council will commence on August 6th. The session will be a short one lasting not more than a week.

DISMAL FAILURE

Financial Crisis In France May Become Very Acute

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, May 24.

The further weakness of the franc in terms of the sterling today reveals that despite yesterday's increase in the French Bank-rate the dominating factor will continue to be apprehension regarding the pending financial struggles with their possible political repercussions.

Many quarters here hold the opinion M. Flandin's policy is a dismal failure, and it is only a question of time before the crisis becomes very acute.

It is noteworthy that yesterday's rally of the franc was due more to the intervention of the British control rather than the raising of the French Bank-rate.

COTTON CONTROL ACT EXTENDED

(Special Cable)
WASHINGTON, May 25.

The extension of the Bankhead cotton control act for another year was unanimously agreed at a conference in the White House with the members of the agricultural committee of both the Senate representatives.

Senator Bankhead said the administration would give another 12 per cent loan for 1935 crop if the bill were enacted.

He stated that there was some sentiment in the White House in favour of two years' extension, but an agreement was finally reached for a shorter period.

N. R. A. GETS FRESH LEASE OF LIFE

(Special Cable.)
WASHINGTON May 24.

President Roosevelt and the leaders of the Senate and the House of representatives agreed tentatively on 21½ months extension of the N.R.A.

They also agreed that the N.R.A. should have jurisdiction over business "substantially affecting" the inter—state commerce.

INTOLERABLE POSITION

MELBOURNE, May 24.

"The people of Western Australia will fight on until they receive justice from the Commonwealth government," declared Premier hilip Collier, commenting on the report in the House of Lords and Commons.

Premier Collier added that present position is intolerable, and unless they were given great changes the Federation would not last for ten years.—Reuter.

Wedding Festivities Terminate

(Special Cable)
STOCKHOLMS, May 24.

The wedding festivities ended this evening when the Crown Prince of Denmark and bride after the triumphal tour of the city, escorted by two squadrons of cavalry through the streets thickly lined with cheering crowds, embarked on the 1,700 ton yacht "Dannebrog" for Copenhagen, while aeroplanes circled overhead and warships saluted.

There will be further festivities in Copenhagen probably lasting for three days, after which the Royal couple will proceed to a secret destination for honeymoon till the middle of June

The Jain residents of Palitana and the pilgrims to the ancient shrine of Rishabhdeva Bhagwan, situated on an elevation of 1977 feet above sea level celebrated the Shatranjaya day with due solemnity on May 23.

ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE COMPROMISE

Complete Agreement Reached On Every Point

GENEVA, May 24.

Italy has accepted a compromise in the Abyssinian dispute.

Complete agreement has been reached on every point.

NO RECOURSE TO FORCE

Italy accepted the compromise which is based on slightly modified British proposals, comprising the acceptance of article 5 of the Italo-Abyssinian treaty of 1928, which emphasises that there will be no recourse to force.

TIME-LIMIT FIXED

Secondly, on the fixing of time-limit for conciliation.

Thirdly, on providing and summoning a further meeting of the council in August if conciliation fails.

The meeting of the council began at 1-30 a. m. with the object of passing a resolution which was only drafted after midnight.—Reuter.

FULL LIBERTY TO SETTLE DISPUTE

The Council after a night sitting adopted a resolution declaring that the League Council, leaving two parties full liberty to settle the dispute in accordance with article 5 of the Italo-Abyssinian treaty, decides to meet if the four arbitrators for settlement fail to reach an understanding before July 25 regarding the selection of a fifth arbitrator, unless the four arbitrators agree to the extension of this period.

The Council also decides to meet and examine the situation if settlement by means conciliation and arbitration has not taken place by August 25.

DEMARCATION OF FRONTIER

The meeting opened with a brief statement by M. Litvinoff who read the resolution and statements of the Abyssinian official adviser and Baron Aloisi followed.

Mr. Anthony Eden paid tribute to the Italo-Abyssinian spirit of conciliation and the efforts of the Council. He hoped the parties will proceed with the demarcation of the frontier as soon as the present difficulties are amicably settled.

MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE

Franco-British proposals are slightly modified, the Abyssinian question have been submitted to Baron Aloisi who has referred them to Signor Mussolini with the intimation that they are the minimum acceptable to Britain.

Baron Aloisi is pressing for an immediate answer, as M. Laval is desirous of leaving to-morrow.

Abyssinians have expressed satisfaction at the new proposals, which contain fundamental parts of the British view point, and contemplate that a further meeting of the League Council in the event of a failure of the conciliation procedure will be held in August.—Reuter.

"FOR DEFENCE ONLY"

Italian Troops For E. Africa Despite Agreement

ROME, May 25.

The agreement at Geneva makes no difference regarding the mobilisation of Italian troops, according to a foreign office spokesman. Troops have been sent for defensive purposes and would continue to be sent to the Italian colonies if considered necessary.

On the other hand, troops might be recalled if the Committee of Conciliation would reach agreement on the Ualual incident, and the outstanding Italo-Abyssinian question is settled.

Two thousand soldiers and large quantities of war material left for East Africa yesterday. Preparation of other departures is being made at Naples.—Reuter.

RISK OF WAR REDUCED

Italy Waives Objections

GENEVA, May 25.

A general feeling of relief prevails, following the acceptance of proposals of settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. It is felt the risk of war in Ethiopia has been greatly reduced, owing to three important circumstances, firstly, the League Council is now officially associated with the dispute with Italy's consent; secondly the arbitration commission established to deal with the frontier incidents can start work immediately, and has the time-limit fixed for discussions; and thirdly, Italy has reaffirmed its solemn obligations under the treaty not to have recourse set to war while arbitration is proceeding.

OBJECTIONS WAIVED

Italy has waived objections to two neutral arbitrators proposed by Abyssinia and in a speech, accepting the resolution Baron Alosi has offered Italian co-operation in delimitation of frontiers after the arbitrators has settled the dispute, regarding the frontier incidents. The Italian Government, however, would not admit that the arbitrators should themselves fix boundary.—

FRANCE'S GOOD LUCK

Paris—The League has escaped a damaging blow to its prestige according French opinion, and newspapers, generally and handsomely compliment British mediation.—Reuter's Special.

Manbhum Congress Leader Seriously Ill

PURULIA, May 25.

Sj. Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta, president of the Manbhum District Congress Committee and Vice-President of the Provincial Congress Committee, is lying seriously ill and his present state of health is causing grave anxiety.—United Press.

REACTION TO HITLER'S SPEECH

Hopeful Atmosphere In Official Circles

BERLIN, I ay 24.

The British Ambassador called on Baron von Neurath at 6 p.m. to put questions regarding a number of points in Herr Hitler's speech. The German answer is expected in due course. The visit is regarded as a sign that things are moving again here.

There was a hopeful atmosphere in official circles this evening. The latter are satisfied with the foreign recognition of positive portions of Herr Hitler's speech, and hope that other powers will react fittingly.

WILL BOBSLEIGH RUN IN DERBY?

Backers Do Not Hope For Much Success

LONDON, May 25.

Latest news about Bobsleigh is bad. After cantering he was given trotting exercise. It appeared as trotted as if the trouble near the hindleg had returned as a result it was decided not to gallop him.

"I do not give up all hope, but the position is now more serious" said the trainer.

(Later)—The return of symptoms of lameness came as a shock to trainer Colledge Leader, in view of the fact the colt trotted soundly when tested yesterday. Still it is possible to get Bobsleigh to post for Derby, but the backers do not hope for much success.

In the ordinary course of events Bobsleigh would be given two fast gallops between now and the day of race. As it is it will probably be given trotting exercise for two days when if sound it will again be given one good gallop, as there is no time for anything more. —Reuter.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR

Assembly President's Plea For Support To Dr. Ziauddin

ALIGARH, (By Mail).

The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Legislative Assembly writes:—

"Now that the Vice-Chancellor has been elected by a large majority of votes of the best in the Muslim community throughout India, he must be given the fullest and most loyal support of every one in the University as well as outside. If our community is incapable of realising even such a fundamental and obvious fact, then the less anyone talks of the community the better."—A.P.

European Woman Dies Of Heat Stroke

LUCKNOW, May 25.

Miss Hollinbery (78) European died of heat stroke at the Balrampur Hospital after four days of lingering. She was the daughter of E. W. Hollinbery, formerly the Controller of Military Accounts, Calcutta and been an old resident of Lucknow for 30 years, and leaves behind her only a brother aged 66.—A.P.

Jap Airman Reaches Bamrauli

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

Katsutaro, Japanese Airman flying solo to Tokio arrived at Bamrauli at quarter past four this evening. He expects to leave for Calcutta early to-morrow.—A.P.

Worse Autocracy Than That Of Moghuls

REFORMS MENACE TO INDIA

New Scheme Will Add To Country's Economic Troubles

In the course of his presidential address to the 6th annual session of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce on May 18 at Calicut, Seth Nagjee Purushottam said:—

We are passing through critical times. Our domestic difficulties are shadowed by large issues that are taxing the most acute of statesmen all the world over. The severe tide of depression has only been temporarily arrested. It has not receded. The economic chaos of the world seems every day getting complicated With gradual growth of an intriguing political situation in Europe and with treaties violated, we are yet to know whether the problem of war is one to be merely talked out in that great association of idealism, the League of Nations. Though not imminent, the gathering clouds indicate the inevitability of it and it makes us shudder at the prospect of another great war.

OUR MISFORTUNE.

With the insecurity of peace looming large over us and adding to the economic troubles of the world, we, in India have the misfortune to have our peculiar troubles. The Reforms that are now on the anvil and are to be thrust upon us, are absolutely inadequate and unsatisfactory We are still the "spoon-fed." We cannot have what we want. We are to take what is given.

PENALTY FOR ASPIRATIONS.

There is every attempt made to hold back as much political power and economic freedom from us, and the Reforms, as are likely to emerge with all its sareguards and discriminations, will prove a costlier burden to the tax-payer with no proportionate gain in political or economic freedom. With every power of certification to the Viceroy, with India divested of Aden and Burma, and with the Army and Railway outside the control of the tax-payer, these Reforms will bring worse autocracy than the legendary autocracy of the Moghuls. Where is the economic freedom, when organised British capital is allowed to compete the shy and disorganised Indian resources at present? Where is the economic freedom when preference is given to British market when other markets could supply easily equally good and cheaper products? The elaborate yet inert machinery of the new Reformed Constitution that is to come, is, I fear, a penalty for our political aspirations.

The system of Indian taxation does not come under any established cannons of taxation. Under the pretext of emergency, the heavy surcharges, supertaxes and customs duties are imposed and every succeeding year finds a deficit budget calculated, deliberately or not, on underestimated revenues with the result that though there have been huge hidden surpluses there is no tendency on the part of the Government to abolish the temporary taxation and even if the Government is compelled to present a surplus budget, the Government argues that since the nature of the surplus is non-recurring it could not be used as an argument for cancelling the emergent taxes.

SHAM OF LEGISLATURES.

I cannot, at this stage, but ponder over the way the Government of India flouted the opinion of the Indian Legislative Assembly. The Congress Party in the Assembly has every reason to be proud about the splendid manner in which they voiced the real views of the country and sought to bring relief to the Indian tax-paper. They were successful in pilotng through several reductions in taxation, in postal charges, etc., but the Viceroy eventually certified all of them and the original Finance Bill as presented was placed in the Statute Book. This example should certainly be an eye-opener to even such of these small minority of people who believe in the Reforms to come. Neither the Finance Member nor the Indian Government could be congratulated on the manner in which they entirely ignored the opinion of the Assembly. They could have in fairness assented to a few at least of their proposals instead of forfeiting popular opinion by certifying all of them. They have not only wasted the time of the Assembly, but also a large amount of the tax-payer's money. This action of the Government has made the general budget just as non-votable as the Military Budget and made a sham of the constitution. We have lost faith in the new Finance Member to whom personal prestige counts more than the welfare of the nation.

TASK FOR CONGRESS PARTY.

Whatever might have been the fate of the budget I appeal to those tried and trusted men in the Assembly to carry on unflinchingly and achieve more success. It should be their immediate endeavour to create a National Board of statistics which should be composed of experts working in close co-operation with all Indian Chambers of Commerce and various departments of the Government and shape their economic policy with thoroughness of knowledge of actual conditions. In fact the Board should be able to anticipate the budget presented by the Government and should be able to supply the Congress party in the Legislative Assembly a parrellel one. If such an ideal state of things could be achieved it will be a glorious day for the Congress organisation and India in General.

RESERVE BANK'S FUNCTION.

There is one more subject of importance namely. the Reserve Bank of India. Recently we have all subscribed to the issue of the shares and now the shares have been alloted, I think, not only speedily but satisfactorily. But the actual working of it yet remains to be seen. The Directors of the Bank should bear in mind that India is essentially an agricultural country and the agricultural needs of the nation should have a large measure of support from the 'Central Bank' of the country. It is upto them to encourage Land-Mortgage Banks and co-operative societies, the former to give long term credits to agriculturists to wipe of their debts on lands and the latter to create facilities for selling produce by opening bonded warehouses and grading the produce. The land mortgage banks and co-operative societies should be linked between the 'Central Bank' of the country and the agriculturists. Unless and until the agriculturists are safeguarded, the Reserve Bank would not be doing its proper function for which it was created

APPEAL TO SONS OF SOIL.

Surveying generally our more immediate problems, it will not be far off the mark to say that Malabar is industrially more advanced than many of the sister districts. Not only that it has the fortunate endowment of a combination of not only industrial equipment, but also agricultural and natural resources Malabar is clothed in the plains by the vast cocoanut gardens and paddy vields. Its salubrious mountains have tempted the foreign capitalist to spray them with tea gardens. Pepper wines are our traditional gold mines. And, what with coffee, cardammons, timber, coir, rubber and ginger. We ought to be proud of our gifted land. But for all this I must mention, that the interest taken by the men of the soil in commercial and industrial enterprise is far too low. Your men have gone out to every part of the globe. Your men have won name and fame in their brilliant official careers. But in your own home, I am constrained to remark, you are not quite so enterprising. With such tempting resources at your command, if but the rich and influential men of your place are more responsive to the commercial needs and industries of your place, I can foresee a multitude of industries that could be started and am economic revival which will strengthen your political claims.

Future Of Deccan Sugar Industry

Bombay Govt.'s Step-Motherly Attitude Deplored

In the course of a lecture under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhyan Mala of Poona, delivered by him on Monday last on the above subject, Mr. J. L. Joshi, the Secretary of the Maharashtra Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Bombay said:—

FACTORIES IN DECCAN

At present the following sugar factories are working in the Deccan (1) the Belapur Company's factory at Belapur Road, Ahmednagar; (2) the Maharashtra Sugar Mills, Factory at Belapur Road; (3) Marsland Price & Company's factory at Kalam, Poona; (4) Saswad Bali Sugar Company's factory at Akluj, Sholapur; (5) Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd., at Ravalgaon, Nasik; (6) Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., at Phaltan (7) Kolhapur Sugar Mills, at Kolhapur.

Moderately priced, the product of these factories is worth about 1-1|2 crores of rupees and will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole Deccan population.

BENEFITS OF INDUSTRY

It may be said that roughly speaking, all these factories will provide employment for about 10,000 agriculturists, 2,500 factory-workers and clerical and technical employees numbering about 250. The fatories will be buying oil-cake worth about 6 to 7 lakhs of rupees annually which will stimulate the oil-crushing industry in these parts. Sheep-farming on a very large scale will be similarly stimulated since sheep-folding provides very good manure for sugar-cane cultivation by these factories. The development of the oil-crushing industry referred to above, may lead to the establishment of a soap industry in these parts. The prosperity of these factories will also benefit the local Government by about 8 lakhs of rupees every year, payable by them as water-rates and the like.

But if the factories are to progress and prosper, the local Government must be helpful and sympathetic.

BOMBAY GOVT'S ATTITUDE

The record of the Government of Bombay has been extremely disappointing till now in this matter. The grievances of the fatories were ventilated during the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council. They were also ventilated in the press. The factory-owners remain as dissatisfied as ever. They want a fixed water-rate of Rs. 45 per year on major canals, guaranteed for 30 years. This was originally communicated to them by Government but subsequently withdrawn. The factories came to be established, mainly because of this guaranteed water-rate for 30 years and a subsequent change herein has upset all calculations. They are similarly handicapped by an extra burden of paying for the costs of sub-soil drainage which is found to be necsesary in the opinion of Government experts. Coercive measures have been freely used by Government in order to make these factories agree to Government demands in this and in other respects.

COMPETITION FROM STATES.

This is likely to prove fatal to the growth of the factories, especially when, just across the borders of this Presidency, special facilities are being offered by Indian States for this same industry. The Government of Mysore have established at Mandya, one of the biggest factories in India, capable of crushing about 1,500 tons of sugarcane per day and working about 240 days i.e. about twice the number of working days of the Deccan factories. In the Nizam's Dominions, an attempt is being made to establish new sugar factories on the area irrigated by the Nizamsagar dam, recently completed. A special concession of 50 per cent is offered for this purpose, in water-rates payable by the prospective factories. Thus situated between two groups of factories specially nursed by their Governments, the Deccan factories will be faced with a serious situation unless the Government of Bombay change their present stepmotherly attitude towards the Deccan Sugar Industry.

The Deccan Sugar Industry has a promising future before it but whether that promise will be fulfilled or not, depends upon the attitude of the Government of Bombay towards these factories.

Guarding The Peace Conference

My Life Of A Thousand Thrills

HOW I FOILED A BEAUTIFUL GIRL SPY

By EX-INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST

(late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard.)

NOTE:—The personal reminiscences of Ex-Inspector Brust, acclaimed by critics as "One of the greatest historical documents of the Century," continue to fascinate and thrill. Recounting further episodes of his highly adventurous career, here the narrator reveals the inner story of the greatest political drama of our time, the Peace Conference at Paris, affording many intimate glimpses of the great men attending, and for whose safety Mr. Brust was responsible.)

"ARMISTICE"!

The whole world went mad in that month of November, 1918, when the rumble of the guns died down and the bugles sang truce, when the war clouds—freightened argosies of doom which for four years and four months had shadowed shattered Europe, broke and fled and the sun of Peace shone again.

For most people Armistice meant easement, a lessening of arduous duty, a breath of relief and a reactionary sideslip into understandable revelry. But for Scotland Yard's Special Branch it meant increased responsibility and a new colossal volume of work.

The duties of S.B. detectives during the Great War covered a wide field of activity. In 1914, on outbreak of hostilities, the personnel was cut down by thirty per cent, when many of the younger detectives, being expert linguists, were drafted into the Allied Secret Service, for liaison work in the dangerous field of counter-espionage; they served as port detectives, and their police training made them admirably suited for the work of interrogating spy suspects and captured soldiers at the base camps.

Those of us who were not ordered to France found our hands fully occupied. Not only were there highly dangerous missions of protection—as when I guarded Mr. Balfour on the 1917 British Mission to the U.S.A.—but there was much duty in combating the activities of enemy spies in England.

That great detective-chief Sir Basil Thomson, who since 1913 had been in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and Special Branch at the 'Yard, made swift changes to cope with new demands. Ordinary crime was fast decreasing after the outbreak of war, and actually the Special Branch became more important than the C.I.D.

In Sir Basil Thomson's office at the 'Yard' was a famous armchair, on which sat every spy and suspected spy caught by us during the war. Mata Hari, Carl Lody, George T. Breeckow ('Regiland'), Anton Kupperferle (who committed suicide in Brixton Prison rather than face the Tower firing squad), Muller and Hahn the baker, and many other enemy agents sat on that seat and faced the questioner.

LONG ARM OF THE YARD

Many of the hundreds of minor spies caught at work in England were taken by myself to Calais and Boulogne, to be dealt with by the French Military authorities. One of the spies I caught was actually a Superintendent of the Belgian Police at Malines before the war; he was not shot, but suffered the degradation of being interned in Wandsworth gaol, deprived even of his bootlaces lest he end his miserable life.

The arm of Scotland Yard's Special Branch spy-catchers was long, and its grip tenacious. An instance of the precautions taken is shown by the case of the diamond merchant in London, who asked for a permit to attend a sale of precious stones in Amsterdam. Any civilian who wished to reach the continent of Europe, ostensibly for business purposes, was immediately suspected of espionage. The permit was refused. Not to be outdone, the gem magnate took ship to New York, and there boarded a vessel bound for Amsterdam.

I was on duty as Port Detective at Falmouth when the neutral ship arrived. Boarding her for the usual examination, I found the name of our jeweller friend on the passenger list. Realising at once how he had astutely evaded English police regulations, no time was wasted in disembarking the protesting gentleman and sending him under escort to London, where he was imprisoned as a suspected spy.

Subsequent investigations, however, proved that he was quite harmless and really 'did' want to attend the diamond sale, and to his immense relief he was allowed to go. We dared not take any risk, however, without a complete check-up beforehand.

The Armistice was anticipated by the war-chiefs several days before the actual signing, and already in London Sir Basil Thomson was in touch with the British Foreign Office and the French Quai d'Orsay regarding accommodation for delegates during the Peace Negotiations and the enormous task of guarding the statesmen attending.

Receive A Shock

Paris was selected as the best place for the Conference to be held, and the Majestic and Astoria hotels, close to the celebrated Arc de Triomphe, were chosen to house the British Delegation, while the Americans commandeered the Hotel Crillon.

When the Armistice was signed, Scotland Yard's Special Branch men began to live even more highly laborious days than hitherto. Sir Basil Thomson, as 'Yard' chief, was appointed Chief Security Officer to the Peace Conference, his task being to prevent any leakages of information such as occurred during the Conference of Vienna. On December 7th, 1918, Sir Basil, myself and a number of Special Branch officers, went to Paris to take over this important duty, and to prepare the way for that vast organisation which was to dictate the peace terms to the vanquished German nation.

The first hotel we took over was the Astoria, which had been used as a hospital until then, and as long as I live I shall never forget the shock I received when, making my first tour of inspection, I walked into the kitchen and nearly fell over a row of stiff corpses! They were using the room as a mortuary! The place reeked of death and disinfectant, and a clean sweep had to be made before the hotel was habitable for the office staffs from England, for the hosts of experts military, naval, aerial, political, industrial, geographical and racial—who had to be given elbow-room here for their deliberations and spade-work.

It was not long, however, before the organising genius of Sir Basil Thomson made itself felt, and within a few days we were flooded with hordes of experts, stenographers, clerks, printers, accountants, messengers, numbering in all some four hundred, most of whom worked at the Astoria and slept at the Majestic. As day succeeded day, and the staff grew in size, other hotels had to be commandeered to house the overflow.

All this meant that the French hotel staffs had been displaced, for the domestic arrangements for the British Delegations were in the hands of Arthur Towle, the Midland railway hotel chief, who brought a huge squad of chefs, dish-washers, waiters and waitresses from England, including some very cheery Lancashire lasses—of whom more anon.

Oh, la, la The indignation of those ousted French servants! As a liaison officer for these preliminaries, I was constantly called upon to smooth down excitable Frenchmen who came storming into the hotels waving their arms, bristling up into fierce threats when spoken to, acting like so many angry cats and spitting out demands to see Lord Curzon or "le Lloyd George"!

By Christmas Eve, the experts and their camp-followers installed, the French servants pacified, and all preliminaries completed, the important ministers of State began to arrive, and we Special Branch men left the liaison work at the hotels to others and immediately took up guard duty. We were now known as "Security Officers," and our duties were to issue special passes to responsible persons attending the Conference, and to see that every pass was produced on entry, no matter how important the entrant.

These great and famous men seldom if ever grumbled when at the Conference Room at the Quai D'Orsay, or at the hotels at Place de L'Etoile, in accordance with the strict regulations we demanded sight of their permits each time they presented themselves at the doors; although "Papa" Joffre plaintively remarked to me that by now he must be well-known to "La Police Anglaise."

President Wilson Rembers

Amongst those whom I invested with the little leather-cased permits were such notabilities as President Wilson of U.S.A., Ad-

(Continued on page 37.)

TACKLING THE REGICIDE

Education In Muslim India

Almost All Mussalman Rulers, Both Of Delhi And Deccan, Were Generous Patrons Of Learning And Education

(By Dr. JAMES H. COUSINS D.Litt.)

I turn to a short consideration of Mussulman education in India, not, however, under the erroneous assumption that the natural process of education becomes essentially different under different religious or cultural sponsorship. Education is a universal experience, no different in Chicago and Samarkand. But it is also true that the satisfying of the universal need of education is certain to show local and chronological differences of expression, and a study of these may lead to useful extension and adaptations of educational technique.

Education as expressed in Vedic India before 500 B. C. and in Buddhist and Hindu India after that time, was developed indigenously. Muslim education had its beginnings beyond India, and brought into India gifts of experience abroad and of relatively modern ideas and ways. It developed side by side with the indigenous education, and ultimately, as did the distinctive painting brought from Persia to India as accompaniment of Mussulman conquest, became so intimately domiciled in India that, notwithstanding certain interesting surface differences and certain disturbances to indigenous education, it became a true Indian cultural product.

Wrong Notion About Mahmud Of Ghazni

Until recently it has been difficult to get close to the reality of education in Mussulman India. Ordinary history has so persistently yielded to the appetite for melodrama that it has not had much time, if it has had the secret inclination, to give keen attention to the history of human culture. Yet the record of State activities that ultimately become eligible for inclusion in the talkie-theatre is no more the full history of individual, state or empire than the record of a city's police-court is a record of the city's life. Plain reason would assume education behind the arts and crafts of Mussulman India that have entranced the world, and research within the last twenty years has justified reason. ('The Promotion of Learning in India During Mohammadan Rule,' by Narendra Nath Law.)

History sees to it that Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni in Afghanistan (A. D. 1000-1026) destroyed numerous schools on his forays into India. From this fact the world concludes that Sultan Mahmud had no great affection for schools. But recent studies of his career indicate that his antipathy was only against 'certain' schools, for he was a generous patron of education at home, a founder and endower of schools and colleges.

Muslim cultural history, in fact, when one dissects it from the more sensational and theatrical history in which unregenerate humanity finds pleasure, is rich not only in records of immortal achievements in the arts but in the less emphatic though not less important matter of endeavour through education to help human individuals to become artists in life, and to become, as units or groups, works of art—which is Nietzsche's justification for one's right to the gift of life.

A few instances of such educational richness is all we need invoke for our special enquiry as to the principles and practices of education in ancient and mediaeval India.

Md. Tughlaq—Patron Of Learning

Sultan Mahmud Tughlaq (1351) not only patronised education but was himself a student of medicine, astronomy, mathematics and logic. Sultan Firuz (1351-1388) built and endowed colleges of the first rank. A description of the Madrassa of Fizuz at Firuzabad indicates the ideal of an educational institution held by a fourteenth century Mussulman king and his architectural and academical advisers. The buildings of the school were beautiful; they were situated in well-planned gardens containing a tank. Teachers and students resided together in constant intellectual communion; and there was accommodation for casual visitors. Religious and general education went on together. Hindu books were translated and studied. The needs of staff and students were provided by the State; also the technical training of slaves presented to the Sultan. The Sultan himself took a keen interest in the restoration and preservation of Buddhist archaeological remains.

Lesser monarchs as regards territory were no less educationally minded. Mahmud Shah (1387) founded an orphanage school in the Deccan, and saw to it that the inmates had not only free maintenance but the best available instruction.

Muslim Princess Builds College

Shah Ibrahim Sharqi of Jaunpur founded so many educational institutions, and so completely relieved their residents from material necessity, that his kingdom came to rival Imperial Delhi in fame in literature and the arts. His daughter-in-law, Bibi Raji, built a college and monastery and provided for its upkeep.

Sultan Mahmud Quli Qutb Shah of Gulkandah (Golconda) was a liberal patron of education. He built (1840) in the city of Haidrabad (Hydrabad), the Chahar Minar whose minarets, 220 feet high, contained living quarters for college students and their teachers, thus carrying on, as other Mussulman rulers did, the Indian tradition of mutual life in education.

Mussulman kings and princes themselves became students, and included Hindu culture in their intellectual interests. Muslim literary education intermingled as freely with Hindu literature as Mughal painting with Rajput painting. Hindu classics were translated into Persian, and as a consequence Persian culture influenced Hindu culture. Thus the spirit of the post-Vedic age was kept alive, when Brahmans made exposition of Buddhism without ceasing to be Brahmans, even as to-day Hindus of my own acquaintance are reverent exponents of Islam.

Akbar's Zeal

In the reign of Akbar the Great (1566-1605) we find education in the Muslim era in India at its most complete development. The predecessors of the Mughal Emperor had bequeathed him outstanding examples to live up to in both personal and organised educational activity. His grandfather, the Emperor Babar, the founder of the dynasty, had invented a new style in verse and also in calligraphy. He was the author of a legal work, and in his memoirs showed himself a scholarly and acute critic. His father, Shah Humayun, was a student of astronomy and geography, and in revising the social organization of his expanding empire, he placed the scholar next but one to the emperor in dignity.

Akbar Shah's universality of interest places him among the great figures of the world, and his interest naturally included education, and with his characteristic inclusiveness he sought to have education given to all classes of his subjects. Hindus were to be educated on the same level as Mussulmans, and in their own culture. This led to mutual respect. The Emperor's great Dewan, Abul Fazl, in his "Life of Akbar" ("Ain-i-Akbari"), describes the Hindus as "religious, affable, cheerful, just, retiring, business-like, truthful, grateful, faithful, courageous," from which catalogue of virtues we may deduce the qualities in human nature on which an eminent Mussulman set the highest value, and note as significant that the quality of religious aspiration comes first.

Akbar founded numerous schools and colleges for both resident and day students. With his encouragement private schools under single teachers spread. These provided for the teaching of the arts and crafts not included in the colleges, and also for the higher study of college subjects.

Schools In Every Village And Town

Under Akbar's successors educational endowments and activities continued. In the reign of Shah Jahangir, it is said, (Mahamad Sadiq in "Tabaqat") there were schools in every village and town. The teachers of the colleges at Delhi and Agra were appointed by Shah Jahan. ("The History of Shah Jahan of Delhi" by B. P. Saksena, 1932). With the reign of the Emperor Aurungzeb the expensive educational policy ceased.

Mussulman education (that is, education not specifically for Mussulmans, but education for a mixed population under Muslim rule) was, as we have noted, at its most inclusive stage in the reign of the Emperor Akbar, and therefore at that stage it presents to us the largest selection of educational ideas to estimate our thought in the educational reconstruction of to-day.

Curriculum Of Studies

We can visualise the educational situation of an era or a region most accurately, I think, through its curriculum of studies, for these reflect both the practical uses to which imparted education is put, and the idea, consciously or unconsciously held, as to the nature of the educable individual and his educational needs. The latter is the crucial test of educational wisdom. If the view of the nature of the student is inadequate, so will be the education given to the individual. That view is far from adequate to-day. But the intuition of completeness which had made itself felt in Vedic and Buddhist India, was still more fully responded to in Mussulman India, as we can see in its curriculum which we summarise as follows: Religion (described by writers as divinity); Philosophy (natural philosophy, that is, philosophy based on science; logic); Science (mathematics, geometry, longimetry, physics, economics, and the quasi-Science of geomoncy;) History and Government (the exterior and interior aspects of human organization); Agriculture and Accountancy, which are vocational studies.

In this curriculum of studies in Mussulman India over three centuries ago we observe the continuation of the religious, philosophical and scientific elements included in the older curricula. But these elements were not all regarded as having the same educational value. Religion was the root of all study. What has been written of Vedic education, as already quoted, may be written of Muslim education: "All arts and sciences branched off from religious studies and were gradually, differentiated; but they were always helpful to the active religious life, all led to it." This does not mean the theological censorship of artistic expression or scientific discovery; it means the lifting of expression and research to the level of spiritual aspiration, idealism and reverence—an elevation tragically needed to-day when art is so largely the voice of the siren of sensuality, and science not merely a follower but the leader of human destructiveness and homicide. Here we have a fundamental indication from the past as regards religion in education. Nothing seems to be more certain than that the segregation of religion from education is the prime cause of religious animosity in India as elsewhere. When religion and education were one in India, that is, when education was in fact religion, there was mutual respect between the religions. Scholarship based on aspiration rises above bigotry.

Arts And Crafts

In the Mussulman curriculum, on the mental side, science appears to have had more attention than philosophy; yet the needs of the mind were recognised. We have seen that the arts and crafts were taught in special schools, not in the collegiate curricula. The separation seems to imply that artists and craftsmen did not need to be informed or to have their thinking powers developed. Education even to-day is not free from the same implication.

The inclusion of the study of government shows that the subject had moved from the princely specialization of the "Arthasastras" towards the participation not only of delegate governors but of the governed; a movement towards a future still before us, when a clear understanding of the actualities of organized human relationships, side by side with a realization of the spiritual nature and destiny of humanity, will bring a balance of stability and progress into human affairs.

KADI
CURES
ASTHMA

"My wife has used the Specific for Asthma called "KADI" after being a sufferer for 15 years and has obtained much benefit from same."

HENRY E. HILL (Zanzibar).

D. SPECIFIC & COY., BOMBAY.
Agents: MADON SONS & COY., BOMBAY.

PUPILS' OWN SCHOOL

Model Institution Where The Child Is Educated Through Living Contact With Nature In An Atmosphere Of Perfect Freedom

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED).

In less than two years of its life here—in one of the city's suburbs—The Pupils' Own School has come to be known to the public as a progressive educational institution. But only a few have a proper understanding—much less a real appreciation of the value of such pioneer reform-institutions. Education in the proper sense of the term is hard to obtain in this unfortunate country. Of those institutions which are working for a steady progress in this direction the public know but little. This study of one institution is to provide the public with some material to think upon.

This model school was started in Poona in the year 1930 with but a handful of pupils. Among the first few—it is noteworthy to realise—was the daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. That this leader of young India should trust the education of his young daughter in the hands of the directors of the School speaks volumes of his belief in their ability.

For about four years this school was run in Poona. Gradually the school took its own shape and form; and as one of the vernaculars, had, in the circumstances, gained its natural importance, it became more or less a Gujarati institution. The directors of the school realised this and thought it their duty to locate it in such a place that a good many Gujarati-speaking children could take advantage of their school. At the same time, they never allowed their ideal of a cosmopolitan free school to be lowered. One of the healthiest of Bombay's suburbs is now the centre of this remarkable institution; and it is located at such a place that children from many other suburbs—from Bandra to Borivli—can easily find access to the school.

OVERCOMING PARENTS' INDIFFERENCE

Those who have seen the progress of the school in the last twenty months cannot but admire its success. This success lies in freeing the minds of the children—and to a very appreciable extent the minds of their guardians—from the narrow text-book ridden idea of education.

It is interesting to study how this has been possible inspite of innumerable difficulties. The average parent wants his child to pass the annual examinations; and there his idea of education ends. On the other hand, this school values an all-round development of the child. The task of freeing the child from such one-sided development, even without the indifference of parents is difficult. But the indifference, and sometimes positive dislike of the parents for any free activities of the child, makes it more difficult. All the same, the school has successfully carried on its uphill task and the result of the last twenty months' activities foreshadows a bright future for itself and a happier, broader view of life for the fortunate children whom the school educates.

ART EDUCATION

The most remarkable of the school's activities is the prominence that the directors have chosen to give to art education. This, certainly, is not an entirely novel idea. There are many other schools, which, too, have their music teachers and art-masters. But a proper emphasis on art-education is rare. Art does not end with some one or two periods per week of each art-subject. Art education begins with proper emphasis on the importance of it. This has been accepted by the school as one of its main principles; and in this, they frankly admit, they have followed the ideal of India's poet and educator, Rabindranath. To liberate man from his narrow and personal view of life, to educate the child to be a creator, is the aim of this education. To be merely a well-versed scholar of a given subject is education barren and without fruit. To create as you learn is the aim of all progressive education; and to educate the child is to bring forth his creative powers, so that he will not rest content with merely doing some useful work, but will also create something useful.

CREATIVE ACTIVITY

But this is by the way. An intimate view of this school's week to week routine is a practical demonstration of how this is achieved. Every Saturday one sees the children of the school busy arranging a programme of creative activity. Some undertake to decorate the shady outer-court with flowers and leaves—some decorate the ground and the president's seat with various kinds of "Rangolee"; and a meeting is held where children sing and dance, tell stories, read their own poems, or enact little pieces of literature of their own choice. The programme does not end there. There are criticisms, too, at the end of each sitting by the children themselves. Last of all, it is the teachers' turn to entertain the children. Each in his own way does something, says something or reads or sings something to give the children encouragement in their efforts. The happy freedom which one sees on such occasions makes one envy those fortunate children; and one cannot but admire the simple way in which the atmosphere for art is achieved.

EMPHASIS ON CHILD'S FREEDOM

On the other hand, the annual celebrations that the school holds are also an useful impetus to the children to achieve artistic merit. The children eagerly look forward to their pictures or embroidery or leather-work or modelling being exhibited, and work hard for it. Others cultivate their powers of literary or histrionic expression, or music, or dancing to be allowed to join that happy company who entertain yearly their guardians by their art. Such is the atmosphere of the school that children enjoy their life, hard though they work. This indeed is education!

Having said so much about the school's art-education puts one in precarious position of being misunderstood as regards its attitude towards what is known as University education. But here, too, the school maintains a high standard of efficiency through its emphasis on the freedom of the child. Children are never coerced to learn their subjects. Not even big names of systems—such as the Dalton or Montessori have tempted the directors of the school. The simple rule, let the child learn whatever he is interested in, has succeeded remarkably; and no particular system is followed merely to catch the imagination of the public. Teachers are allowed full freedom to follow and discover their own methods, as they suit each individual child. And this has been possible by limiting the number of children in each class. That this system would fail in the hands of incapable teachers is obvious. But the teachers, most of them, are a well-paid capable lot; and the directors of the school see to it that they are given full scope even in the conducting of the school as a whole.

LIVING CONTACT WITH NATURE

A remarkable feature of class-teaching in this institution deserves notice. Barring the monsoon-months, most of the subjects are taught in the open air under shady trees. This in itself creates an atmosphere of freedom and health rare in our over-crowded, ill-lighted school buildings of the city. That this invigorating atmosphere is helpful in making children actively receptive can be known only to the visitor who has been in the school grounds walking through practically all the classes and yet unnoticed the whole way. More, this living contact with nature lightens the burden of books to such an extent that children are rarely seen tired of their work. Under such circumstances, no wonder, children learn never to forget.

About the management of the school, one is at once impressed by the careful economy with which the school is run. Inspite of its being a proprietory institution no profit whatsoever has been made. This is clearly seen in the simple manner of living of the proprietor himself. But apart, a rough calculation of the maximum income and minimum expenditure shows one immediately, that if anything it is not run for individual profit. The school fees are as low as those of any other run from public funds. How this is achieved is itself a tribute to the sacrifice of the directors who dare to run a school with average fees and not receive the aid of public funds.

RIGHT TO PUBLIC SUPPORT

That the school has a right to public support is amply proved. That the proprietors only want it in the shape of being allowed to educate the children of the citizens is surely not much to ask for.

Available in BOMBAY.

'PANAMA'

The BEST of all SAFETY RAZOR

BLADES

For easy and comfortable shaves The

'PANAMA'

Is the Most Economical

Sole Representative:—

L. H. EMENY,

Mercantile Buildings,

Lall Bazar, CALCUTTA.

Stockists in Bombay:—

Messrs. ESMAIL TARMOHAMED & BROS., 222, Cutlery Bazar.
Messrs. ESUFALI RAHIMBHOY, 205, Cutlery Bazar.
Messrs. MUHAMMED AHMED & BROS., 223, Cutlery Bazar.

Echoes Of 1916 Irish Rising

ENTRIES IN AN AUTOGRAPH BOOK

(Collected in an Album in Fro nogoch Camp and Reading Jail after the Easter Rising of 1916, by John J. Scollan.)

It was during a visit to the 1916 Exhibition in the National Museum that set me thinking of the men and women who took part in that Easter Monday Rising. Surely, I had something to add to that collection? Yes! That precious 1916 Autograph Album! Names to conjure with—some, alas, dead; others happily still with us.

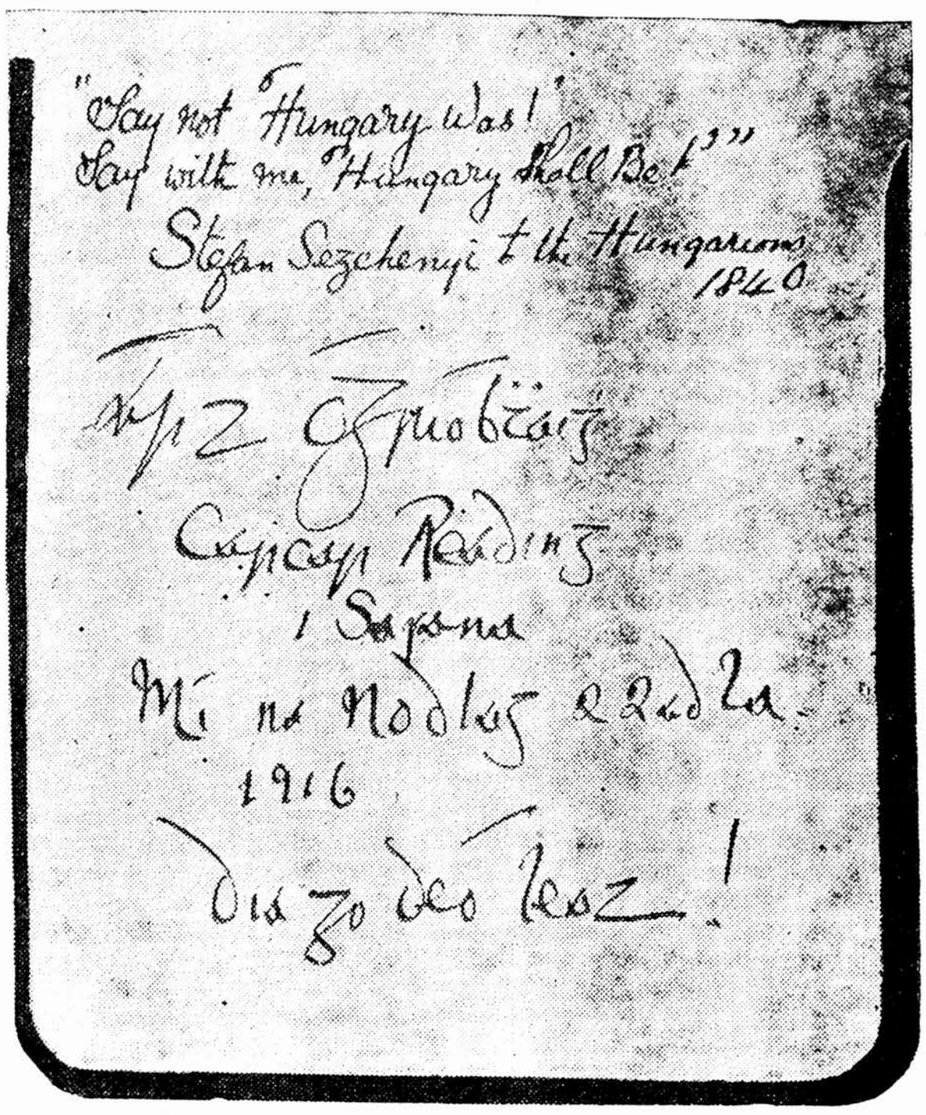
Terrence MacSwiney (he was "Terry" to us in Reading Jail), who quoted John Mitchel when he wrote in my book, "No country can be conquered whose sons love her better than their lives." This he wrote in 1916, and a few short years afterwards, when Lord Mayor of Cork, he demonstrated to the world by his heroic hunger-strike that what he wrote was no platitude.

Another Mayor of Cork, Tomas MacCurtain, too, shy of strangers, modest almost to humbleness, but with unshakable strength in his heart and his build, who was to to be shot by the R.I.C., put simply his signature, as was typical of him. Arthur Griffith, still with Hungary in his mind, contributed: "Say not 'Hungary Was!' Say with me, 'Hungary Shall Be!'"; words which Stefan Sezchenyi addressed to the Hungarians in 1840. Reserved and silent generally, Griffith would rather write than speak. He, too, died tragically within a few years, maybe a heart broken by the tragedy of the Civil War.

Then I see the name of the great-hearted, good-humoured John O'Mahoney. Beneath his sense of fun was an earnestness and firmness of purpose that astonished those who did not know him well. "Next to God, I serve my native land," he wrote in Frongoch Camp, and who will say that he did not serve both faithfully to the end of his days, a few months ago.

The late John Kevin O'Reilly, an old Fenian, the author of "Wrap the Green Flag", is also in my book. He marched his three fine boys into the fight on that Easter Monday and this is what he wrote from Ethna Carberry.

"My own, my own in Ireland's need.
I led them forth by her side to stand.
Blessing the hour and blessing the deed,
With the steel in their strong right hand."



A Page from the 1916 Album, showing Arthur Griffith's Inscription

Willam J. Kelly, of Dungannon, friend and companion of Tom Clarke in the Fenian Brotherhood and in English prisons, also put his autograph in the album, with a verse by O'Donovan Rossa. "Educate that you may be free" was always the slogan of Henry Dixon—one of the finest characters that any man could wish to know. Charitable, forthright and good humoured, but a terror when righteously wroth.

The name of Darrell Figgis is also here. He contributed an original poem to the book. Handsome, brilliant, he seemed to have everything—then came the years after the "Treaty" and that most tragic end.

The hands of the men whom I have mentioned above are now all still in death, but there are others alive to-day who carried on the fight after 1916.

Sean T. O'Ceallaigh, now Vice-President of the Executive Council; Ernest Blythe, Prof. Liam O'Briain, Major-General Michael J. Brennan, Major-General Eamonn Price (faithful friend and companion of Michael Collins until the end), Donal Buckley, now An Seanascal, a doughty '16 fighter from Maynooth; Senators Sean Milroy and Seamus Robinson, James Johnston, the son of a Fenian and brother to that sweet Northern poetess, Ethna Carberry. They are all in this precious book.

Brian O'Higgins, that gifted poet, wrote his little verse, thus:

"O give me the joy of heart
To laugh at the ills of life
At the cruel words that smart
At the folly of human strife;
Give me the strength to toil,
Give me the voice to plead
For a grave in the Irish soil
When the Irish Land is freed."

Sean Neeson, now Lecturer in Music at University College, Cork, my own friend and companion in Frongoch Camp and Reading Jail, also signed his name.

The autographs of Captain Joe O'Connor, I.V., and Jim O'Neill of the Citizen Army, who were prominent on the Easter Commemoration Committee this year, also appear. Seamus McGowan and Dick McCormick, who still commands the Citizen Army, also wrote their little pieces.

Other names later to be known throughout Republican Ireland are in this book—Liam Pedlar, Bertie Shouldice, Dick Fitzgerald of Kerry, Joseph O'Doherty, now Senator; Padraic O'Maille, Liam Langley, Joseph MacBride of Westport, and many others.—"Irish Press."

* * * *

Mrs. Gabbins: "Here is an interesting article on 'What a Woman Should Weigh.'"

Husband: "Does it by any chance mention her words?"

Sole Agents: Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL
BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Head Office:—
ALLEPPEY
Local Office:
25 & 27,
Churchgate St.
Fort, Bombay.
Branches:—
Calicut
Cochin
Devicolam
Dindigul
Ernakulam
Karaikudi
Kottayam
Kumbakonam
Madras
(Broadway)
Madras
(Mount Road)
Madras (Mylapore)
Madura
Mangalore
Munnar
Ootacamund
Palghat
Perumpavoor
Pollachi
Pudukottah
Quilon
Tirupur
Srirangam
Salem
Trichinopoly
Tiruvalla
Trichur
Tripunittura
Trivandrum
Udumalpet &
Virudhunagar

Fixed, Short and other Deposits are received.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened FREE OF CHARGES & interest at 1½ p.c per annum allowed.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened with sums as low as Rs. 5 and interest at 3½ p.c per annum on daily balances. Withdrawals by cheques.
Bills purchased and collected.
Drafts sold on and remittances by mail or by telegram arranged through Banks' branches and Agencies.
Cash Credits and overdrafts allowed against approved securities.
Loans against Gold Jewels granted on moderate terms.

With a net work of branches and Agencies established in all important towns on the West Coast, South India and Ceylon, the Bank affords unique banking facilities to businessmen and the investing public.
All kinds of banking business undertaken

For further particulars please apply to any of the Offices.

K. C. EAPEN
Managing Director.

When The Tongue Gets Parched : : :

Purveyors Of Cold Drinks

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Everybody feels thirsty these days. The tongue gets parched, there is a sticky feeling in the throat and the whole body sighs for cold drink or iced water or some liquid to assuage that desire, which is felt not only in the mouth and the throat, but also in vague corners of the torsh right up to the navel, where the belt is or, as in the case of our grain merchants, where the silver bands are, or, as in the case of our little friend Ganpat, he feels thirsty up to his protruding navel below which is the multicoloured chord to hang a coin meant to hide his nudity, a function which it hardly performs. Little Ganpat is satisfied by those coloured balls of crushed ice and sherbet at the end of the stick which he gets for a pice or two, cool coloured balls made with the accompaniment of cool musical sounds by deft skillful hands from a three-wheeled cart improvised for the purpose. In its bowel lies ice safeguarded from the sun by brown saw dust.

Ice! cool magical word. Ice in ten housand glasses, jingling musically in all the wards of this great city, soothing a thirsty species in these days when the Sun, probably unconscious of what it is doing, is drying our throats and parching our tongues. From the bowels of the cart, where lies ensconsed a massive piece of ice, he breaks a little piece, puts it in a cloth which ought to have been much cleaner and hammers it, making a pleasant sound. The mashed ice is made into a crystal ball. cool, resplendent with a thousand facets, a "Sali" is thrust in and sherbets in gay colours, the pride of the cart, are poured on the ice-ball to the delight of little Ganpat, little Mahomad and ten thousand little children with parched throats in all the lanes of Bombay.

While the children are cooling their tongues, their fathers are in the aerated water shops,—with their cool brown sack-cloth and gunny bags, and coloured raspberry and pine-apple and "limboo" and a man born to the art of opening these gassy bottles, in an atmosphere of cool darkness. Docketed boxes noisy with the jumping glass. Marbles in white empty bottles with a uniform shape, but in different positions. Empty vessels sound most is a truth which can be verified, when these bottles dance a jazz in their little cells, when carried to their destination in a huge cart to be filled again. The bottle goes over the city through all the wards, and has its ups and downs. It is cooled in shops and has the same noble mission for satisfying the thirst of prince or peasant. It believes in no castes nor colour. To-day it touches the lips of an humble sweeper, next week it will soften the palate of a more exalted individual.

OASES IN DESERT

Our Irani friends and the owners of Uphar Grahs, exclusive and democratic, and of Mogal Restaurants, and the suave owners of cabarets and of fashionable places—as the word is understood by Anglo-India—are the purveyors of cold liquids. God bless them, they are the owners of oases in the desert, they are not green-spots, nor are they always cool, nor often clean, but they are places, where we go these days to satisfy our thirst and feel thirsty again. Noisy places lined with oilman's stores, alas! too too foreign, with marble tables, round or rectangular, with a rather slow industrious immobility in the form of the proprietor receiving your nickel, or copper or silver, calm, unperturbed, a rough hewn honesty, a chip of Yezd or Kerman in Bombay, happy in the sense that he is free from prejudice. All the castes of all the worlds from Comorin to Cashmere, the Hindustani visitors to Bombay, the South Indian intellectual from Matunga, the cosmopolitan Brahmin our friend Natvarial, M.A., Tendulkar of the First LL.B. Class, Nazirudin who is weak in Mathematics of the Inter Class, Tendulkar's father's peon Bhaishankar, assistant in Mulji Jetha Market, are all there satisfying their thirst.

Obviously there is more than one kind of cleanliness in this world. The American nationalist at our elbow tells us that the Soda Fountain is both clean and casteless. He is right, but it is not without colour prejudice. In this ancient land all are welcome to the Soda Fountain. Saxon Bavarian, Balkan, Nordic, African, Abyssinian, Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Malayan, including that sweet Me'lange of races the South American. It is not full up, nor the tables are reserved for whites. All these places in their different ways are doing their mission in an a'mosphere of gas, noise, ice, and a thirsty humanity slaking its throat.

It's Plainly Highway Robbery: The robbery took place in a Kentish town in England and adds proof to the fact that cats are among the most intelligent of animals. The can contains milk.

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

HOW TO LOOK LOVELY?

The quest of Beauty—How to create, maintain and preserve the charm and attractiveness that make for social and domestic happiness?—That is the universal pursuit of womankind.

Oatine

Toilet preparations, Cream, Snow, Toilet Powder and Soap solve the problem once for all.

Five minutes' massage nightly with OATINE CREAM cleanses the pores, refreshes and reinvigorates the tired tissues of the skin while you sleep.

The daily application of Oatine Snow preserves and protects the skin from sun dust, wind and rain. It makes an ideal base for Face Powder.

OATINE CREAM nightly. OATINE SNOW daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for creating maintaining and preserving beauty indefinitely.

THE
OATINE Co.
GRAHAMS BUILDING
PARSI BAZAR ST.,
FORT BOMBAY.

About Studios And Stars

The Talkies--The Fifth Estate?

(By M. B. Chitre, B.A.)

The Indian Talkies have a great future before them. The instrument of Talkies if properly handled will closely knit India together and bring about a purely Indian outlook which will be neither Hindu, Moslem nor Shikh but a National one. This outlook will very happily lack the razor-like sharpness of a religious or communal mentality. The Talkies as the pictorial (and therefore the most powerful) medium can interpret the points of view and culture of one community to another and help to bring about a better understanding which will ultimately result in a lasting benefit to all concerned.

With all our claims for being a nation, we must confess the fact that with our different religions, caste, and creeds we form a heterogenous society. To make the matter worse we have such a great number of languages and dialects spoken in our land that one thinks that the attempt to build Babel was made in India and not in Shinnar. But is there no way that will surely bring us out of this impasse ? Is there no medium that will convert such a society into a homogeneous one ? Surely there must be a way. And that that way can be but a national language ! The national language will teach us firstly to understand each other, then to tolerate and sympathise and lastly to unite. It will convey the message into the remotest part of India that though we are geographically divided our interests are one ; that our apparent differences are but like the seeming dissimilarity of Nature ; that we can stand only by the policy of give and take, live and let live ; that unity is the only strength which will enable us to withstand the greatest onslaughts which any human agency can devise.

COMMON LANGUAGE.

But with all the multitudeness of languages one cannot fail to note the noble attempt that is being made with certain amount of success to make Hindi the national language. If this attempt is whole heartedly supported by Talkies—and here is the possibility to materialise the claim made by me—India is bound to have a recognised national language within a short time, because a language can be learnt more easily and quickly (without going into the question of script) by seeing and hearing it being spoken on the screen with all its tale-telling gestures of the artiste, than by scholastic ways. We Indians, whatever our caste, creeds or religiouns may be, have so many things in common with each other that once the way for our social political and cultural intercourse is cleared by having a national language, will bring about such a glorious fusion in Indian life that it will prove the soundest pillar of future Indian society.

But only a common language will not bring in sight the highly ambitious result which can be achieved through talkies. In addition to a national tongue, there must be such stories as will be conducive to generate a national and broad outlook in the masses. Such result can be attained by stories which show the high lights of the story writer's religion. Just as a trailer should exhibit the high spots of the film so the story should point out the high lights of the story writer's religion and culture. The story writer should be fired with the ambition of teaching religionists, other than his own to pay respect and have reverence for his religion without offending their religious suceptibilities. He should not try to convert, he should not do the missionary's work but be a medium which will bring about broad-mindedness and tolerance among different communities. Such stories will not only abolish the foolish religious jealousies now existing in India but by their very nature wir international fame and esteem for India, and also counteract the vile propaganda carried abroad against India and Indian culture.

EDUCATIONAL PICTURES.

In England U. S. A. and many continental countries, the importance of Talkies from the educational point of view has been recognised by the respective Governments and attempts are being made to exploit all its potential qualities. A bureau, styled as the Gaumount British International Films Beureau has been established in England with a view "to provide a complete service of information and assistance and to aid the teacher or lecturer who wishes to utilise the advantage of the talkies." This organisation is meant for "the national distribution of educational films and class talkie equipment." If such an institution is established in India and the different subjects wherever it is possible, are taught in the national language with the help of the talkies not only will understand children better and remember easily the subjects but India will witness a silent and peaceful revolution based absolutely on constitutional lines.

The talkies being a cheap entertainment, while catering to the recreation of the masses, are bound to make life-long impressions on their simple minds. These impressions (assuming the story is of the right type) will live with the masses in their every day life to better their lives in more than one way. They will help to pound down the barriers of superstition, religious dogmatism prejudices and narrow-mindedness. In short, the talkies will successfully carry any message to the remotest corner of India and to the mind which is far behind the tide of time and which though intelligent is not ready to accept things that are out of the usual rut.

Barbara Stanwych has not the "Studio" smile. She has the smile of the woman—undicta ted to by the Camera.

STARS HAVE FADS FOR PORTRAIT SITTINGS

(By Brian Young)

Since the days when Aileen Pringle reigned supreme among the beautiful women of the screen, the glamorous stars of Hollywood have followed the innovation she inaugurated in connection with posing for portraits.

It was Aileen Pringle who first started the fad of having a large mirror placed beside the ::still" camera. When she posed for a picture, she could see herself just ac the protographer saw her, thereby knowing whether the attitude was became or not.

To-day dozens of female stars employ the same system.

Altough Clarence Sinclair Bull, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer portrait photographer, has his studio equipped with the mirror arrangement, he has found that most of his subjects prefer additional devices to assist them in obtaining inspiration for unusual poses.

"Joan Crawford always insists upon having music played when she is having a sitting", explains Clarence Bull. "The type of music she desires depends upon the type of production in which she is playing. If the photoplay is of a dramatic nature, she prefers heavy music. On the other hand, if the play is a light comedy-drama, she likes popular music."

Clarence Bull's portrait gallery at M-G-M is equipped with a wireless set and gramophone for the convenience of stars.

"Constance Bennett is another who enjoys music while posing", continues Bull. "But regardless of the type of picture she is making, she insists upon Bing Crosby recordings.

"Jean Harlow also finds pleasure in music, although she does not insist upon it. Any popular type of music is satisfactory to her, and she enjoys it merely as a diversion to make the posing less tedious. Miss Harlow likes to make portraits, and will spend the whole day in the gallery.

"Although many male stars, such as Wallace Beery and Robert Montgomery, have no taste for portrait posing, most of the women stars enjoy it," says Bull.

"Greta Garbo is probably one of the most enthusiastic subjects. She is not particuar about music, but if the wireless is handy she will turn it on and listen to a comedy skit. She has a great sense of humour and will spend the entire day making pictures. She also likes to assist me in working out photogaphic innovations."

Clarence Bull has the distinction of having made, with one exception, every sitting of Greta Garba during the ten years the glamorous star has been in Hollywood.

SHE WAS THE WORLD'S RICHEST GIRL

(By Penelope Williams)

If you were the richest girl in the world, what would your wardrobe consist of,

This was the question put to Maureen O'Sullivan, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer featured player.

"I've often wondered," Maureen answered, "and you know, I've come to a very simple conclusion. If I had all the money I wanted to spend on clothes, I would buy but three things each season. These would be a smart street suit, an afternoon outfit and an evening gown. I would have these costumes designed expressly for me. There would be none like them anywhere. I would have complete outfits of accessories fashioned to go with each costume. These would consist of hat, gloves, shoes, bags and, if necessary jewellery, although I seldom wear the latter.

"These, I would use as the background of my entire wardrobe." she said. "I would buy simple little sport and fill-in dresses at regular stores and at ordinary prices.

"It is my opinion that most women, regardless of whether they can afford it or not, have too many things in their wardrobes. As a result, they get completely confused. Instead of buying clothes that may be changed for different events by varying accessories, they buy frocks for single occasions with the result that they find themselves over-run with almost useless garments.

"If I had all the money I wanted to spend," she went on, "I would make my one extravagance accessories instead of clothes. Accessories have the power either to make or break an outfit. I would buy the very fluest of bags—bags with lovely lines and clasps. I would concentrate on smart hats, gloves and shoes. I would concentrate on the strictest individuality for all of those little knick-knacks so important to the general effect of a frock.

"Simple clothes are my hobby," the little Irish player went on to explain. "The simpler the frock, the happier I am. Tailored suits are my favourites. Three-fourths of my personal wardrobe—for street and sports, consist of suits. I feel that they are peculiarly suited to my type and I am always at ease when wearing them".

The Rise Of Hollywood

BY SHEIKH IFTEKHAR RASOOL

It is surprising to find what a number of film fans there are, particularly among the younger generation, who are convinced that Hollywood was the birthplace of moving pictures.

Perhaps, it is because for so long nop that the attention of the world has been concentrated on Los Angeles. Most of Charlie Chaplin's work has been done in Film City. There was born and developed the famous Pickford-Fairbanks partnership. Inevitably associated are the great stars and directors of years.

Our young men can hardly think that there could be such a thing as a pre-Hollywood era; that films were established long before D. W. Griffith produced 'Intolerance.'

ITS EARLY HISTORY

The film industry then had already been in existence in England twenty years. Pictures were being *produced in Britain* while Los Angeles was still a small provincial town and the first British studio was erected before film magnates had even thought of Hollywood.

Curiously enough, it was British brains, British inventions, and British artists and authors who, more than anyone, were responsible for building up the great Film City in California.

Technically England led the world in this direction. The man who mainly was responsible for the development of the film camera was an Englishman. It was there that the projecting apparatus was brought to perfection, while the celluloid from which the film itself is made was the invention of a Birmingham chemist. Irony of circumstances, Muybridge, an Englishman, first demonstrated in—of all countries in the world, California, the possibilities of moving pictures. And Robert Paul gave the first public exhibition in London.

It was the result of long, and frequently unrecognised, work on the part of British scientists, inventors and mechanics, who had been experimenting with cinematography for over a generation.

The vast majority of pictures showing in the United States before the war were supplied by British firms. The American exhibitors then thought of its importance and joined to protect their home market, and, for the first time, began to erect studios and undertake picture production.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

It was the case of history had the accumulated experience of the theatre to draw upon, both alike as regards production and theatres.

The turning point in film history came a little unexpectedly. Although experts had predicted that moving pictures would never hold the attention of an audience for half an hour on end, films now began to appear for over 3,000 ft. in length. With the introduction of these first 'super productions' Britain began to lose the lead.

Producers there did make one or two half-hearted attempts to follow suit, but they soon gave it up.

Only a few pictures were produced which were mostly religious in character. The most famous of these all was "The Life of Christ" which is said to have yielded £40,000 to its fortunate producer.

HOW HOLLYWOOD BECAME FAMOUS

Then came the rise of Hollywood. This has been due to variety of reasons. In the first place American producers showed more courage. They were not afraid of new ideas. When it came to money—as was the case with British companies—they did not hesitate to spend that extra thousand which spelt the difference between the success or failure of a picture.

In England producers seemed unable to break away from theatrical convention. Their pictures were little more than replicas of stage plays. There was a lack of enterprise, and of originality.

On the other hand the Americans were not slow to recognise in the film an entirely new medium of entertainment. They were not content to rely on plays for films, but concentrated on original stories, specially written for the purpose.

Actors and directors were trained for moving picture work. By contrast with the artificiality of the theatre, they were taught to act in a new and natural manner.

EXTENDING CINEMA'S SCOPE

Above all they realised the value of outdoor scenes. Instead of confining the story to a drawing-room, the audience was taken round the world. There were shipwrecks and earthquakes, scenes on mountain tops and under the sea.

Another not unimportant consideration was climate. Unlike the vagaries of British weather, conditions in California are reliable. There is plenty of sunshine. A director may usually be sure of a full day's work, a precious saving in money and time.

And what was more, America gained during the three years she remained out of World War, and it was then that Charles Chaplin and George Ariis played a large part in the development of Hollywood.

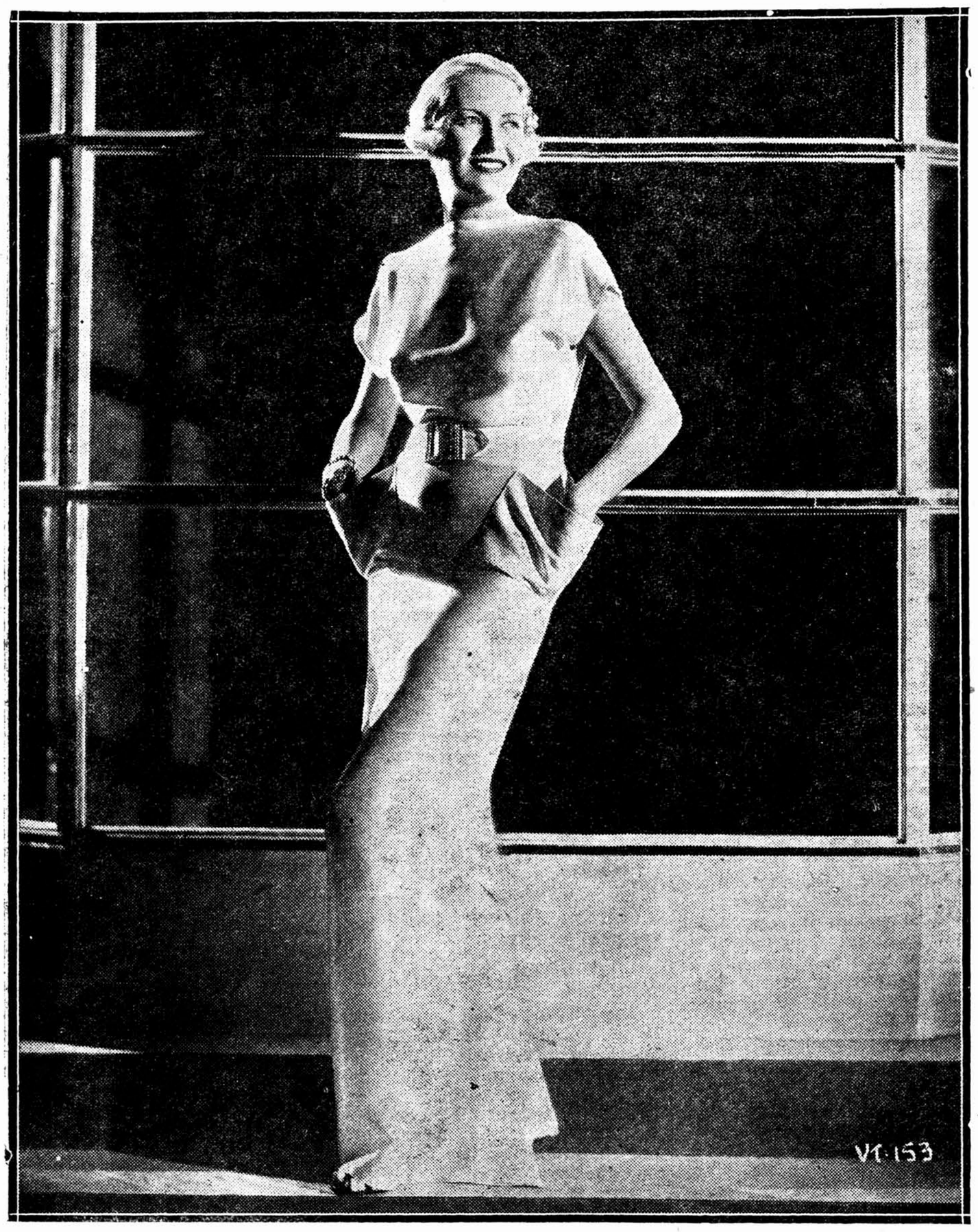
American executives at the same time were scouring neutral countries in search of talent. It is not altogether surprising that Film City should gain a marked advantage over the rest of the world.

HOLLYWOOD TO-DAY

To-day Hollywood is the Mecca of film production, but the public knows little of the real Hollywood, the grotesque stucco-built city situated conveniently midway between the Mexican border and Reno, Nevada, and entirely surrounded by ballyhoo.

'Situated conveniently' in the case of the former because its vice dens not only provide unique facilities for a jaded and bored neighbouring community but also a handy dumping ground for the butterflies who get burned at Hollywood's now fitfully flickering flame; and in the case of Reno because its divorce mill is almost indispensible to the emotionally reckless film colony.

The outside world knows only the publicity-inflated myth created by years of skilfully organised propaganda.



Venice, Florida or Warner Bros. and Vitaphone pictures knows how to accentuate beauty of form with simplicity of love in costume. She keeps her dignity.

MADELEINE CARROLL WANTS

Films For The People

"Better films for the people" would be my first slogan, and my secret formula would be co-operation.

When a film is being planned the company concerned should be able to call upon the stars and players most suited to its purpose. I should waive contracts and insist on the stars being loaned when required—always providing, of course, that they were not working at the time. This would apply equally to directors, cameramen and others. Miscasting might then be largely prevented, and better films would automatically result.

I should issue an edict that no star should make more than one public appearance a year, and then only in a manner worthy of her stardom.

I am not speaking personally when I say that stars are more important than stories, directors or cameramen. I should insist on companies recognising this. At present a star's reputation is often cheapened by continuous public appearances at functions of little importance.

Lastly, I should put a stop to the "private life" fiend. It is a star's acting that matters, not whether she can bake a cake or bring up a baby.

Books And Their Writers

HINDU ASTROLOGY

DIRECTIONAL ASTROLOGY OF THE HINDUS AS PROPOUNDED IN VIMSHOTTARI DASHA. By Dr. V. G. Rele, L.M.&S., F.C.P.S., Bombay. Parts I and II Pp. 1—128. Price Rs. 3|-.

This little book of 128 pages which has been beautifully printed and got up by the publishers is divided into two parts. The first part, being theoretical, is an exposition of the methods of directing, assignment of rulers to the Nakshattras and of periods to the planets. It also contains two valuable appendices. The second part, being practical, is devoted to the method of converting a Sayan horoscope into a Nirayan one and the principles of predictions according to the Hindu system along with the general effects of periods, sub-periods etc., of the planets according to their positions in the horoscope.

The work comes before us with the weight of high authority. The author, who is an eminent doctor, has already earned a name by his previous publication on the spiritual science of Yoga. The present work, therefore, deserves the attentive consideration of all serious students of astrology. During the last few years there have appeared a number of works both in English and vernaculars professing to deal with the subject of Directional Astrology, whose high promise serves only to bring out the poor quality of the performance. Dr. Rele however, very prudently concentrates his attention upon certain fundamental aspects of his problem and thus avoids the prevailing temptation.

Within a small compass Dr. Rele has brought together considerable amount of learning drawn from well-tested sources. He has not, however, mentioned his chief source, viz., the Brihat Parashari Hora, from which he has very freely borrowed while compiling his second part of the book. His work is the first serious and successful attempt to investigate the difficult problem of the directional astrology peculiar to the Hindus. He does not seem to have consulted and compared other authoritative and valuable texts on the same subject, e.g., the Gouri Jatak. Both Gouri Jatak and Brihat Parashari Hora are believed to be of divine origin by the orthodox Hindu astrologers. Credit is due to the author for the strikingly original way in which he has explained the assignment of periods to the planets, and the care with which he has prepared the figures and charts to explain those periods.

It would have been very helpful to students of astrology who do not possess a knowledge of Sanskrit if the author had appended a glossary of Sanskrit words so freely used throughout the book. There ought to have been a general index of words and subjects discussed in the volume, but this is a usual drawback to be found in books written by Hindu scholars.

On a number of points however, it is permissible to differ from the author, but space does not permit such references being made in a short review like the present one. Although the author does not claim any preference for the method propounded in this book over others, he has not tried to explain why such a peculiar method is still being ignored by Western astrologers.

The exposition given by Dr. Rele about the principle upon which the various periods are allotted to various planets, shows beyond doubt the deep insight of the author who has succeeded in solving the mystery of the Vimshottari Dasa which was unexplained up to this time.

On the whole, the work is a scholarly production of a high order. The author's wide knowledge of Hindu astrology and history of ancient Aryan astronomy has been freely laid under contribution. I have not the least hesitation in commending the book not only to the general public but to all ernest students of Astrology also.

V. H. V.

Science & Religion

EVOLUTION AND RELIGION. By J. T. Sunderland. Published by R. Chatterjee, 120-2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2.

Dr. Sunderland has endeared himself to all Indians by championing the cause of the freedom of India. His political essays reveal his passionate love for India and profound appreciation of the hoary culture of Hindustan. In this book he appears in a different role—as a scientist and a theologian.

The rival claims of science and religion every moderner has to meet. To the vast majority they are irreconcilable. We find to-day all over the world the educated persons are anything but religious. The conflict began with the dawn of Renaissance. The obstinacy and irrational attitude of the church is primarily responsible for this deplorable state. The war is being waged for the last four hundred years. To many in India the news of the trial of the "Monkey-case" in which the illustrious lawyer and orator, Bryan, figured as the champion of churchianity must have been startling. It was almost unbelievable that prosecution could be launched in the most go-ahead, progressive and democratic country of the world for teaching Darwin's theory of evolution in a school-

"That woman was created out of a rib of man, there is no reason whatsoever to believe. Every scientist will deny the possibility." "One of the greatest difficulties connected with the Genesis story of the creation of man is found in the matter of time. It has already been shown that the age of the world must be accepted, not as the six thousand years which the Bible record allows, but as millions, probably hundreds of millions of years"

The quotations show the trend of thought of the learned author. But his mind does not swing to the other extreme and adopt an atheistic or agnostic attitude. Throughout the book we find a scientific and rational view of religion. The chapters on "The Evolution of Man" and "The Evolution of Religion," we have read with great interest. The book is thought-provoking and will be profitably read by all educated Indians, to whatever creed they may belong. We congratulate Dr. Sunderland, the nonagenarian.

FROM CHRISTIANITY TO SPIRITUALISM: By C. T. Campion. George Allen & Unwin Ltd London. Price 4s. 6d. net.

We have read this book with great avidity. The author is a rationalist and a spiritualist. Once a minister of the Church of England, he turned towards higher criticism. The cardinal dogmas of the Christian churches he analyses mercilessly. As he puts it, "There is something more important and valuable than beauty, in heavenly matters as in earthly, and that is truth." As a seeker of truth, he cannot go the whole length with churchmen.

The progress of science during the last four hundred years has shaken the faith of many thinking men and women in the infallibility of the Bible. How can a student of geology believe to-day that the earth was created only six thousand years back? The persecution of men like Galileo and Bremo has widened the gulf between science and religion. Moreover the sayings and teachings of Jesus were given different forms and interpretations by official councils of the church. Hence arose the spirit of criticism. Electricity and steam-engine are bringing in contact nations and races, professing different creeds. The scientific mind of Christendom is beginning to question: How can revelation be the monopoly of Christianity? How can the wisdom of All-wise God be stored up only in the Bible?

The author is a believer in spiritualistic phenomena and quotes the testimony of scientists like Sir Oliver Lodge. The net results of psychical research can be summed up in these two propositions: (1) Our spirits survive what we call death. (2) Communication is possible with departed spirits. These raise the question of re-incarnation and the law of Karma. Maxmuller says that the doctrine of re-incarnation is like an axiom with Indian philosophers. It is one of the hopeful signs of our contemporary life that a growing number of men and women from the proud West are realising that they have to learn from the East many lessons in eternal verities.

Bhakti Marg

UNION BY DEVOTION: THE ESSENCE OF THE UNIVERSAL RELIGION: Translated by Swami Nityaswarupananda, Mahanirvan Math, Kalight, Calcutta. Price Rs. 1-8, Rs. 1-12.

These two books are translated from Bengali. The author, Abadhuta Jnanananda, was a saint of modern Bengal, following Bhakti Marga. Chaitanya flourished in the fifteenth century and preached the religion of love. Shri Shrikrishna, the Beauty-boy of Brindavan was his favourite deity and his passionate love for his Beloved over-stepped the limits of Vaidhi-Bhakti. The author is a follower of this cult and explains the doctrines of this school in these treatises.

YOGA SUTRAS OF PATANJALI

The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras, have brought out the third edition of this very important publication. The first edition was prepared by the late Prof. Manilal N. Dvivedi in 1890. It has now been revised and edited by Pundit S. Subrahmanya Sastri of Tanjore. It gives the Sanskrit text in Devnagari and also in Roman characters, a translation in English of each Sutra, and copious notes on each aphorism. There are two appendices, being (1) a translation of extracts from the Hatha Pradipika and (2) an introduction to the Study of the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali by Geo. C. Williams, F.T.S. A third Appendix gives a glossary of technical terms. It will satisfy the vast desire for the study of Yoga spreading all over and will afford an opportunity to the public in the West particularly, to know something of Yoga from Patanjali himself rather than from the many publications of pseudo Yogis going about in America and Europe.

M. G. I.

(Continued on page 20.)

EXPERIMENT IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

This experiment in autobiography (The Autobiography of H. G. Wells, Vol. II. Gollancz, and Crescent Press Ltd.) as the distinguished writer calls it, makes interesting reading, not only because of the revelation it affords in the working and development of one of the foremost minds of the age but also because of its flood of comments upon contemporary men and events that have at all had a bearing upon the life of Mr. Wells. The work is not, indeed, an essay in self-analysis, explaining the structure and function of each several part of Mr. Wells' mental make-up, his constitution and temperament, somewhat as Ludwig attempts in his anatomy and dissection of the individuals whose life-stories he relates. But that is, perhaps, due to the fact that Mr. Wells is a man of thought rather than of action; and so his expose, in this work, of the motives and currents of thought or influence, which have shaped his life and work, is no less interesting than it is illuminative of contemporary history.

Because the writer is not a man of action, his story, as given in this work, does not reveal a runnig thread of steady development in his ideas, as manifest in his works. They just happen,—each an item and an entity by iteself, without, necessarily and correlation with the rest of the being and action of the individual responsible for their creation. Exception must, indeed, be made, from this collective characterisation of Wells' work, of that remarkable trilogy, consisting of the "Outline of History," the "Science of Life," and the "Work, Wealth, and Happiness of Mankind," which seems to work out a set plan for explaining the origin, the structure, and the purpose of mankind. Perhaps, also, the later works, like the "World of William Clissold," or "God the Invisible King," might also be excepted from the criticism of "ad hoc" creations, that might fitly be applied to Wells' more imaginative work. Whatever it be, and however the aggregate work of this writer be summarised, there is no doubt that it is considerable; and has been, in its own way, a force affecting the generations in which the author has had his being.

The present volume opens with a chapter dealing mainly with his marital relations and sex experiences; as well as writings connected with that subject. The vague longings, and crude sentiments of a callow youth are already past. The mature man realises: "All life is imperfect: imperfection becomes a condemnation only when it reaches an intolerable level." Mr. Wells and his second wife admitted the individual's right to one's own disposition, notwithstanding the common association of two people in matrimony. Material success, backed by a

(Continued on page 20.)

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Syt. Kumarappa Mentions Art—Attacks Socialists And Defends Village Industries Association—The Museum—National Policy In Art—Still Unformulated—Swadeshi Exhibition

Syt. J. C. Kumarappa, in a recent reply to critics of the A. I. Village Industries Association, has referred to the essential conditions for works of art. He also speaks of the loss of "all sense of proportion and values." He aspires towards "the joys of life" the "best in each individual" and the "utmost freedom for self-expression." All these virtues are, he implies, denied by machinery and assured, he assumes, by the scheme of village industries proposed by his Association. This reference to works of art, to the sense of values, to the joys of life and to the utmost freedom of self-expression must seem rather surprising to those who have been hitherto consistently led to believe that the economic reconstruction of villages, proposed to be undertaken by the Village Industries Association, involved no definite national obligations for educational, art or cultural reconstruction. Perhaps, the recent visit of the economist to the poet at Shantiniketan has not altogether been in vain. However that may be. let us proceed to examine some of Syt. Kumarappa's postulates. I do not propose to substitute, explain or defend the case of my socialist friends. For one thing I can leave Syt. Jayprakash Narayen to answer Syt. Kumarappa's allegations against Great Britain, Russia, machinery and its consequent "economic slavery."

Mr. H. G. Raote has a distingiushed career as a painter.

COMPLETE OVERSIGHT

I have, moreover, no temptation to take sides. My socialist friends have perhaps, an answer about art, joys of life sense of values and the freedom of self-expression. But so far they have, judged by their public utterances, remained unconscious of any tangible proposal or project for art, educational or cultural reconstruction. The case of Syt. Kumarappa is not different. Both have treated art and cultural reconstruction with the detachment of complete oversight. But now that Syt. Kumarappa does refer to art, joys and values in life, now that the poet has pointedly requested him to think of art and start with practical measures for an educational museum, one may take advantage of the welcome sign and endeavour to ensure the conditions which alone can mean concrete national advancement, not casual reference to and equally casual fervour for art and the joys of life. National movements of reconstruction could be strengthened only in one may—by the strong clarity of mind of national workers. The clearer the relation between their varied activities and the closer their contacts towards national objectives the surer, certainly, is the nation's progress. Now, what has been, actually the attitude of national workers towards art? Swadeshi and Congress exhibitions, their conduct, publicity and display have left no doubt.

"LEADERS" ON ART.

The manner in which art sections have been thought of and arranged and artists and art craftsmen, their economic, social and educational problems have been hitherto treated has left little scope for mistaking the general attitude of indifference of national workers. I am not at all suggesting that "leaders" have refrained to sing the stencilised hymns about the "glories" of the "Dacca Muslims" or the "Masulipattam prints." I am not suggesting that some of the better-placed "leaders" have not, individually, played the elegant role of "patrons" of art. Nor am I suggesting that artists who have already gained their fame, name and profits have not been duly entertained, feted and lionised by individual "leaders" or groups of "leaders." But I do maintain that no practical or systematic effort has been yet made by any recognised institution or group of national workers "blessed" by the Congress to employ, instruct or encourage the nation's unknown artistic talents and untapped resources.

Mrs. Yamuna H. Raote is one of the skilled women sculptors. Both represent the arts—Graphic and Plastic.

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS UNTOUCHED

I say nothing that is second-hand. I have watched them for over two decades with increasing despair. I shall not refer to the national education and practical assistance in art expected of them in such questions of nation-wide vital importance as the building of New Delhi, the Prize of Delhi Scheme, the preservation of ancient monuments, the collection and selection of artistic material, the export of irreplaceable art treasures and the import of alien "experts" and "friends of Indian art" of the prospects and conduct of Indian art and artist abroad. Perhaps, such drab practical, interest in the cultural reconstruction of this land of ancient glories is far too premature. But the Swadeshi exhibitions, both small and great, the problems of creative artists and art-craftsmen that I have seen unmentioned, the art publications and literature the collection of artistic material that I have seen managed with superior indifference and casual attention make it crystal clear that art has neither freedom, place nor respect in the "national" fashions of the "leaders." or of the Congress, Swadeshi, Village or Socialists workers. It has a defined place nowhere. If Syt. Kumarappa had left art unmentioned I would not at all have felt surprised. I have been inured to this "national" attitude all these years.

IS ART A PRETEXT?

But since he has chosen to utilise art to justify the Village Industries Association, may I suggest that this is the first time the Association seems to be conscious of the necessity and national importance of art? And, even now the projected museum of the Association has remained a mystery. The reference to the "design" of the museum by Prof. Surendra Nath Kar has not solved the mystery. What is the aim, scope, locality of this Museum? Will the workers collect, as Dr. Tagore suggests, the requisite art materials? I ask these specific questions. For, if the Village Industries Association claims, as Syt. Kumarappa suggests, to recognise and respect national art, it must forthwith cease to make of it a scapegoat and establish it as a saving grace of national life.

WHAT IS THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME?

Let all the national workers, whom the Village Industries Association unquestionably aspires to recruit, know definitely its outlook, policy and practical programme in the matter of art and cultural reconstruction. National reconstruction in art and culture can no longer be permitted to play the shuttle-cock in the academic toss of arguments of rival theoreticians. It is a live, serious and important-vitally important-national problem.

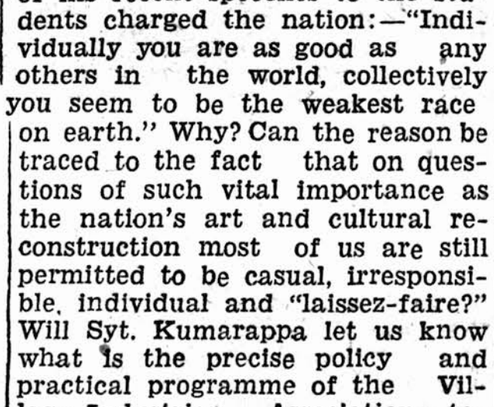
Dr. Tagore's request is none too soon, Syt. Bhulabhai Desai in one of his recent speeches to the students charged the nation:—"Individually you are as good as any others in the world, collectively you seem to be the weakest race on earth." Why? Can the reason be traced to the fact that on questions of such vital importance as the nation's art and cultural reconstruction most of us are still permitted to be casual, irresponsible, individual and "laissez-faire?" Will Syt. Kumarappa let us know what is the precise policy and practical programme of the Village Industries, Association towards art, education and cultural reconstruction?

THE CAMERA WIZARD

And Film Cartoonist

(BY SRIMATI "CHAUDRANI.")

A bad workman quarrels with his tools but what about the good workman, who with a most ordinary camera can produce astonishingly efficient results. In Europe the work of the cameraman is not just amateur or knowledge theoretically gleaned, there are many opportunities for first-hand training ing under masters. Usually, a childhood hobby and aptitude for photography, matures into a course of specialization in this form of art. For Art it is when it reaches the state of perfection demonstrated by the exhibits to be seen at the Royal Photographic Society and in the portrait studies by Laslo, Elwin Neame Dorothy Wilding, Unwalla and Chaudhuri. The art photographer carefully studies the essential principles (1) of composition (2) of light and shade (3) blurred effects (4) reflection (5) shadows and contrasts (6) as well as either the poetic or prosaic (as the case may be) aspct of the subject. If only the stepping stones towards attaining efficiency were realised,



Another example of the German artist's skill in animated cartoon —(Darde-Dil")

FILM CARTOONIST

Mr. Bodo Gutschwages.

there would perhaps, be fewer blunderers and more mechanical photographers. Now, let me introduce you to this wizard of the camera, one who with your own common o'garden box camera can conjure up visions beyond your brightest dreams—who can show you how to catch the liquid silver of the moonbeams, and the refreshing coolness of the zephyr as it rustles in the tree tops. The is no tall netted long bearded magician, but a very modern practical young man. Meet Bodo Gutschwager of German nationality, quiet unassuming and plodding in disposition —His work is his most congenial companion, in other words (don't

An example of the cartoon "Darde-Dil"—the work of Mr. Gutschwager

be jealous you cinema fans) h work is his pastime and he is nev more enthusiastic as when talki on this subject but he is an art after all, and you pretty you things may have a chance of d tracting him sometimes—Do choose studio time whatever y do! There mum's the word he as quiet as a mouse and except a squeak now and again eit from the camera or from hims by way of giving some direction

(Continued on page 36.)

Home Of The Kindergarten

Almost A Century Has Passed Since Friedrich Froebel Dreamt Dream Of Creating Paradise On Earth For Children

(By Dr. Erich Marcus)

"KINDERGARTEN" is a word known to-day to mothers everywhere in the world. The very world—"children's garden"—expresses the loving care devoted to seeing that, to paraphrase Pope, the twig shall be so bent that the tree shall develop properly. Almost a hundred years have passed since Friedrich Froebel, the great German pedagogue, founded the world's first Kindergarten in Blackenburg in the Thuringian Forest. On a spring day in 1840 he walked with some friends from Keilhau, near Rudolstadt, where he was teaching a number of boys along new lines of comradeship to the nearby Blankenburg. He looked down into the pleasant sunlit valley, which spread out before him, like a great flowering garden and suddenly exclaimed.

"I have it! We'll name it a Kindergarten"!

What the great teacher had in mind was not an institution for small children, no mere house, but the carrying out of a great ideal. Froebel had in mind a nation-wide German Kindergarten, extending over the whole land. It was a romantic dream of creating a paradise on earth for children, and he believed this could be achieved if all women, and not merely mothers who had anything to do with the training of little ones, would educate themselves for this work. His motto was that of the philosopher Fichte: "Salvation comes from within". He regarded the soul of the mother as the starting point of all education, and wrote for her his "Mutter-und Koselieder", a collection of songs and poems designed to make the unity of all things understandable and to awaken in the teacher the consciousness of this unity. But the education of children was for Froebel only a part of the general education of mankind, to which he devoted a life full of sacrifice and struggle.

"All education not founded in religion is unproductive", he declared, and "all has come forth from the divine, from God and is through God alone conditioned". Yet in his last years his Kindergarten were forbidden in Prussia and Saxony on the ground that they "educated the youth to atheism".

Froebel's Ideas Spread

Posterity has brought a splendid justification of Froebel's ideas. To-day there are Kindergarten in every part of the civilized world. And even though some of these may be conducted under different systems, such, for instance, as that of Montessori, they are all nevertheless built on the foundation furnished by Froebel and Pestalozzi.

Froebel's 150th birthday, April 21, was observed with commemorative exercises in Bad Blankenburg in the week following Easter. It brought together 250 pedagogues from all over Germany and also from Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Austria, who discussed Froebel's importance as pedagogue for the training of children to-day, and who also visited various places in Thuringia connected with this great German pioneer. The "house above the cellar", in which Froebel created the world's first Kindergarten in 1839, is still standing in Bad Blankenburg. He had before that time thought out his games to be used in educating children and had developed them from the basic elements of the cube, sphere and cylinder. He now needed a place where he could employ these new means, and was able to secure it in June, 1839, in this Thuringian city.

In Froebel's day only two hours of instruction were given daily in the afternoon. To-day's "Friedrich Froebel House" in Bad Blankenburg, erected in 1903 on another site in this health resort, is a full Kindergarten. Teachers also find recreation here. Although the parents of the children pay only one mark a week for each child, which includes a daily warm meal, only 17 out of 65 families are able to spare even this trifling sum. Miss Elizabeth Leutheusser, daughter of the Thuringian Minister of Education and for years superintendent of the Froebel House, has put a single helper. She is in despair over the situation, for while the Reich and the State of Thuringia each contributed a few thousand marks to the founding of the Froebel House, they now have more pressing obligations. Unless help comes soon from private sources, this Kindergarten in the home of the world's first institution of this kind will have to be closed.

The Froebel Museum

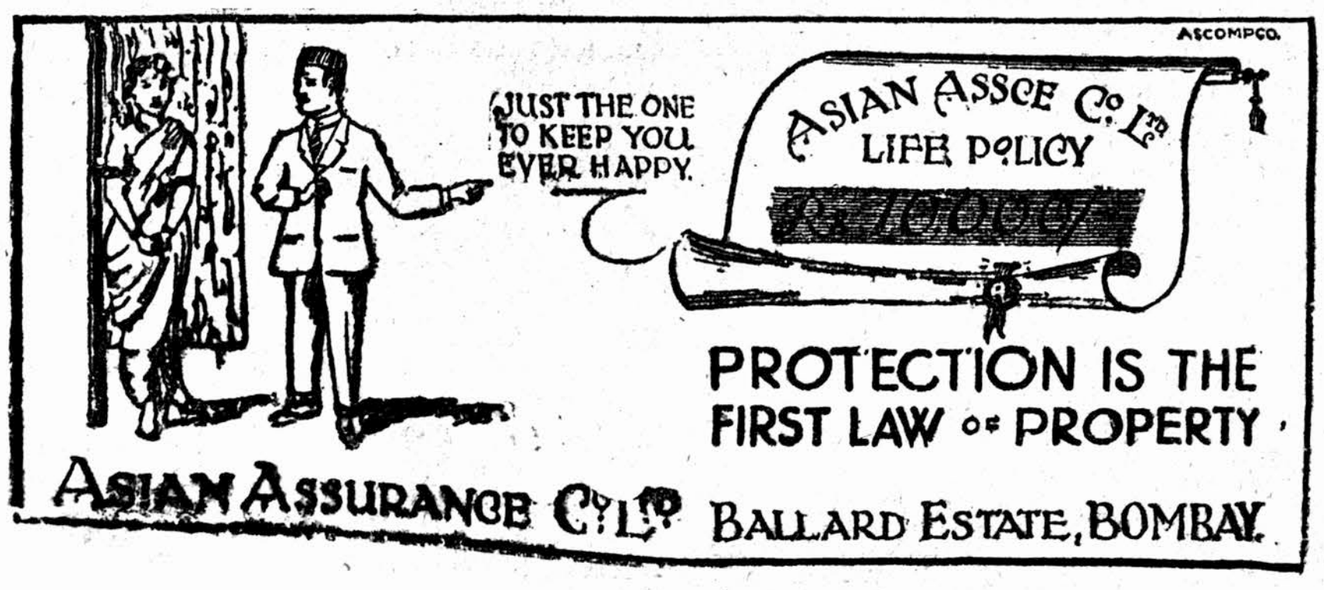
The Froebel Museum, consists of only one room, but everything in it breathes the spirit of the great man who, born as the sixth son of a poor village clergyman, owed everything he accomplished and created to his own inborn genius. Here one sees, in addition to pictures and books, letters and drawings by Froebel, and wonders at his beautiful handwriting. The objects used by him in teaching are also here.

But this miniature museum contains only a fraction of the souvenirs of Froebel preserved by Blankenburg families in cupboards and chests—and above all in their memories. Dr. Dietel, the Mayor of Blankenburg, succeeded in securing these things for a small exhibition in connection with the celebration of the great educator's 150th birthday, and this exhibition is to form the nucleus of a local museum. Among the 5,000 Blankenburg citizens there is not a family that would not be proud to possess some Froebel souvenir handed down from a grand-father, or to be related to or even to know a descendant of one of Froebel's assistants.

In the forest near Mariental in Thuringia, not far from the pleasant health resort of Liebenstein, stands a unique monument of stone—a cube, surmounted by a cylinder and topped with a sphere—raised to the memory of Froebel, who died at the age of 70 in Mariental on June 21, 1852, twenty years later than Geothe, in whose garden in Weimar a similar monument stands. These three objects were the basis of the games with which the great educator trained his tiny pupils. And to-day, when we give building blocks of stone or wood the making of which is an important industry in Thuringia to children, we are training them, whether we realize it or not, with the same things which Friedrich Froebel first used for his Kindergarten.

The ideal biscuit for the kiddies
Glaxo
BISCUITS
PEEK FREAN
These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all .....
Made by PEEK FREAN London

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.


ASCOMPCO.
JUST THE ONE TO KEEP YOU EVER HAPPY.
ASIAN ASSCE Co Ltd
LIFE POLICY
PROTECTION IS THE FIRST LAW OF PROPERTY
ASIAN ASSURANCE Co Ltd
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

They were discussing the making of New Year resolutions.

"Lot of rot", said Jones, 'no one ever keeps them."

"I don't know about that", said his companion. "Last year my brother resolved to give up smoking, and drinking, live a more regular sort of life, cease to squander money on futile luxuries, and live in a larger house".

"Gosh!" exclaimed Jones. "Your brother must have been a superman if he stuck to all those resolutions in one year".

"Oh, no: it was easy for him!" said the other. "He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on New Year's morning for assaulting a policeman."

An Irish Cyclist In Arctic Circle

Adventures In The Land Of The Midnight Sun

Describing in the "Irish Press" his wanderings north of the Arctic Circle on a bicycle, Mr. Peter J. Martin writes as follows:—

After the long sea journey it was good to be on the bicycle again. The man in the Customs shed found everything in order, but before going through Finland to Lapland and the lonely places north of the Arctic Circle I would have a look at Helsinki, the Finnish capital.

I went into the heart of the city, amongst the buyers and sellers on the market square. Behind the stalls of the neatly-clad vendors is the symbolic statue of Helsinki rising from the sea. In the northern mythology Finland is known as "The Last Born Daughter of the Sea" and this is not altogether symbolic because Finland continues to rise out of the waters of the Baltic, urged by some subterrestrial force.

Of course, the movement is very gradual, a small fraction of an inch each year. A feature you will notice in Helsinki and in most towns of Southern Finland is the emancipated woman. First of all, woman left the home to compete with men in offices, but by degrees she found herself pushed into the positions that were not too popular with the men. Now she is tram-conductor, street sweeper and road repairer, and yet considers herself emancipated!

HEADING NORTH.

Which road would I take out of Helsinki? My map indicated several possible routes to the North, so I asked a tourist agency to make the choice. They were not very helpful. Said one road was as good as another, which I later found to mean that one road was as bad, or even worse than another. Outside the agency my well-loaded bicycle was under the close observation of a very talkative French girl. She was thrilled to hear that I was heading for the solitudes north of the Arctic Circle. Not for one moment did I suggest that it was to avoid just such as her that I was cycling to that lonely place. An "au revoir" released me. Poor French girl! she departed to see the museums and the statues and the offices of the city but I, having a vision of the wind-walled wastes of Lapland, turned my wheels to the North and pedalled out of the town.

The roads of Finland are bad, sometimes very bad. One morning I was forced to walk a distance of five miles on a badly broken road and when I mounted, the cycling developed into a plod through inches of "loose." Yet those roads led to new and interesting places.

They negotiated the most intricate lake system in the world; they joined the railways on combined road and rail bridges to span expansive rivers; from them, as from a gallery, I viewed the agile lumbermen piloting logs across the lakes and into the chutes of the saw mills; again, they dropped down to unbridged rivers and my bicycle and myself were put into a small black canoe and paddled across by a swarthy Finn, to where I would rejoin the road. In the villages and towns the roads surfaces were tended by women with rakes, to keep the roads in excellent condition for touring cyclists! The villages generally boasted a kahvila in which it was possible to obtain cafe and kahvileipa, a kind of sweet-bread —and on rare occasions, a few eggs! Again there was this trouble, especially in the North, the distances between the villages were very great, often about seventy miles. If I chose to eat at a small farmhouse, the diet was raw fish and dark rye bread. The bread would, of course, be made from the farmers own grain and it is here opportune to remark that the farmers of the remote interior of Finland are almost entirely self-sufficient.

If they rent their land, it is customary to make payment in kind—one-third of the total grain crop yield per year. The rent, therefore, bears a fixed ratio to the productivity of the soil.

ENTHRALLING SUNSETS

As the days rolled on I pushed through the region of dense pine and birch forest across the great parallel valleys that flow west to the Gulf of Bothnia. I saw sunsets of a beauty that no pen could describe. I was now in the outlying and typically Finnish districts in which Elias Lonnrot, the National Poet, travelled collecting the verse and proverbs and legends of the people from which he afterwards wove the magnificent Ulysses of the Finland—the Kalevala. After the hills, I had rather looked forward to the easy run over the flats of the Liminka meadows to Oulu and Kemi but I had temporarily forgotten the mosquito pest which here menaced me for the first time and greatly minimised the pleasures of cycling. The orthodox defence of nets and lemon oil proved almost useless against the little creatures, particularly when crossing the extensive marshes and swamps in which they breed

It is a dangerous thing to boast and the day after I had sinned thus at Kemi, vainly slapping myself on the back that I had cycled about 600 miles from Helsinki to the most northerly point on the Gulf of Bothnia the whole fury of Nature was unleashed. I was pushing over a desolation in a north-easterly direction to "make" Rovaniemi, the capital of Lapland, and ran into a cutting north-easterly wind, torrential rain thunder and lightning. The ride over that fearsome distance was the toughest day's work in the journey and I was an humbler person when eventually I rode into Rovaniemi.

IN A NEW WORLD

Out of Rovaniemi there is a good, recently constructed roadway. It is the only road to the Arctic Ocean and it was a thrill in the full blaze of the midnight sun to ride along that highway to the Arctic Circle. When I cycled across the invisible line (indicated by a notice board in four languages) I felt myself in a new world. A world to be seen, to live in, but not to be described; a world which becomes lonelier and more eternal as we move further north.

A few hundred miles north of the Arctic Circle the tree line ends and with it the haunts of the elk and the bear. On the boundless fells there are no mortals save the nomadic Lapps who are never seen without their herds of reindeer. From the Maanselka watershed in Lapland, all rivers flow north to the Arctic Ocean, and we have but to follow their course to reach Linnahamari, the sole Finnish outpost on that lonely sea If you are a man of solitude you will respond to the influence of that environment of peace and tranquillity. Nature, by the shore of the Polar Sea, is in her most unchanging, immutable mood; everlasting sun, limpid blue waters that wash the fringe of the pack ice, and stark rocky headlands. About all is the enveloping hush of the still Arctic air. You will seek the one group of men that have dared to make their abode in a sheltered clearing near this desolate spot. They are the monks of the Russian Orthodox Church. Away from the noise and bustle and clamour of the world, they have gone to contemplate their God in this hidden quiteness of the Far North. While you read and I write and the chaotic world moves on, their prayer of adoration ascends to the Creator of the world.

"PAGANISM" GROWING IN BRITAIN

"Oh, do go on! We want to know what happened. Did he get off?"

This was the response of a class of girls in a well-known secondary school in England, when the head mistress started at Easter to tell them the story of Christ and Holy Week, said the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson), addressing the 91st annual festival of the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union at the Queen's Hall, London.

"The head mistress told me this herself", added the Dean, and he deplored this evidence of the growth of "sheer paganism" in our better-class suburbs.

These girls, he said, did not know the Lord's Prayer or the Ten Commandments.

Grandmother was slowly walking along the sidewalk and Billie, aged four, was about twenty paces behind, trudging along on little fat legs.

"Why don't you wait for me?" he called, aggrieved.

"I'm waiting for you", replied Grandmother, slowing up a bit and turning around.

"Well", said the panting youngster, "you aren't waitin' very fast".

Read

THE Bombay Sentinel !

THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER FOR THINKING MEN and WOMEN

IT is independent, scrupulously fair and fearless, and always latest with the News. Its pages form a free platform for all, irrespective of their views.

Published EVERY EVENING at ONE ANNA

Features are:—

1. LATEST LOCAL AND WORLD NEWS;
2. INDEPENDENT EDITORIAL VIEWS;
3. LITERATURE AND ART PAGES;
4. PEOPLE'S FORUM;
5. SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS;
6. LIGHT HUMOUR AT ITS BEST;
7. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE;
8. NEWS IN PICTURES.

All communications regarding Sale or Subscription to:—
MANAGER, "BOMBAY SENTINEL,"
Red House, Parsi Bazar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

NEW NOVELS

"THE DARTMOOR MYSTERY." By Maurice B. Dix. Ward Lock and Co.

"THE SHINING TRAIL." By O'Hwell Binns. Ward Lock and Co.

There seems to be an increasing tendency among writers of mystery stories and detective fiction to take the detection of crime out of the hands of the police and entrust it to an amateur or a group of amateurs whose marvellous talents in that direction ensure their victory over Scotland Yard in a manner highly amusing and original.

"The Dartmoor Mystery" is a case in point. Tommy Malins Tony Morington and George Hawkins or the Trio of Mount Street as they are called, set out to discover the whereabouts of a vast fortune which has been secreted away by Robert Pearce, a criminal convicted of fraud and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for his nefarious activities. How they are baulked by the prisoner's escaping from jail, how matters are complicated by the culprit having an exact double in his employ and how he is eventually brought to book and the fortune distributed to the ruined shareholders are all very lucidly narrated in this interesting book.

"The Shining Trail" has for its background the wilds of Northern Canada and the superstitions of the local Indian population make interesting reading for those to whom the mental reactions of primitive folk are a matter of interest. A trio of "white" men exploit these superstitious tendencies to further their own commercial ventures in whisky but are frustrated by the attempts of a couple of missionaries and of May Holford whose courage and resourcefulness are marvellous and well employed. A vein of romance runs through the book and the descriptions of Canadian scenery are interesting.

H. C. V.

"MARTHA BROWN, M.P." By Victoria Cross (T. Werner Laurie and Co., London.-

This book describes what the girl of the twenty-first century would be like. Whether what is portrayed in the book will be a fact or not is for the future to see, but it must be said that the whole thing sounds very fantastic. Victoria Cross imagines that the men of the future will be wearing skirts and looking after children and the household duties, while women (their wives) would be the rulers of the country. They will not only be moving about in the present dress of men, but smoke only pipes, think of children only as a commodity which will give satisfaction to men. While men are polygamous at present women would be polyandrous then. It would be perfectly legal for a woman to marry four or five husbands but Victoria Cross does not say if there would be men who would be polygamous. While she begins the novel with the contention that it was possible for Martha Brown, the Member of Parliament and the Prime Minister-elect of England, to have foul husbands at the same time and love all of them, she ends by telling that Martha Brown throws to the winds her ambitions, her husbands, the Prime Ministership, etc., because she finds that she has found love and goes to America with the strongest man she encounters.

A. S. E.

EXPERIMENT IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 16.)

widening circle of acquaintance and facility of movement, permitted him a relaxation of self-restraint, which, in commercial and capitalistic societies, becomes an intolerable burden and handicap for the large majority of the people. But even so, Mr. Wells is convinced that "the normal human being gravitates naturally towards an exclusive and complete fixation, with its keen possessiveness and its irrational infinitude of jealousy." It is, indeed, not quite clear, from the glimpses the writer affords into the inner recesses of his mind, on this subject, whether, individually as well as socially, an exclusive fixation,—a single allegiance,—is desirable, as it is inescapable, for a normal individual, in matters of sex. Whether or not we maintain the institution of marriages will man necessarily fall into monogamy. If we understand the meaning of his own writings concerned with this problem of the sex, or read them in the light of his own experiences, it seems the progress of civilisation and education would lead to a better appreciation, not only of the "right to happiness,"—as another well-known writer of the day calls it,—but the need of self-discipline,—never objectionable when it is voluntary; and perhaps always more enriching, because it is the result of a degree of chastening that each individual has to find for himself.

Mr. Wells' judgment of his contemporaries,—or such of them as, being themselves of some distinction, call for remarks, is not always likely to be shared by others, who may have had equal opportunity to study the individuals thus characterised. Shaw, Gissing, James, Wallace the Webbs, Haldane, Grey, Russel, and a host of others come in for a measure of criticism, or reflection, which is interesting to note, but not necessarily universally endorsable. "Both the Webbs als) I found very good, if antagonistic, stuff. Beatrice had (and has) a delightful way that is all her own, of throwing out bold general propositions about things in the most aggressive manner possible. I should call her style of talk experimental dogmatism. If you disagree, you say 'oh, nonsense,' and restate her position in a corrected form. Then she fights with unscrupulous candour and invincible good temper. Sidney is not nearly so exploratory: his convictions are less vivid and plastic; his aim is rather persuasion than truth, he is politic rather than philosophic." To those who have known these most considerable of the social students and analytical minds of our times, this judgment of the Webbs would seem to be a trifle harsh, if not even unjust. Sidney Webb is a student of facts; and the divorce between facts and truth, implied in the above estimate, is difficult to appreciate for most people. Webb is more practical than abstract in his lucubrations; and if that justifies Mr. Wells in making the contrast between "politic rather than philosophic," the admirer of Webb need not quarrel with him. But the estimate of Lord Haldane is equally disappointing, unjust and inadequate. Hence, the only reflection one need offer, on this part of Mr. Wells' autobiography, is, that that was how these personages struck Mr. Wells; and the latter has every right to give out his view of them, without urging, necessarily, that his view is the only correct view.

On the purely literary side, Mr. Wells definitely comes down "on the side opposed to the aesthetic valuation of literature." "I am a journalist. I refuse to play the 'artist.' If sometimes I am an artist, it is a freak of the gods. I am journalist all the time, and what I write 'goes' now—and will presently die." With this conception of Literature,—or rather, with this view of his own writings, so far as literary beauty in them is concerned,—it is unnecessary to attempt any aesthetic valuation of Mr. Wells' writings individually or collectively. But his contribution to the evolution of a Planned Society is too valuable and important to be overlooked, even in this brief notice. Fired by the War and beginning with the "Anticipations", Mr. Wells has been striving for a well-planned and carefully co-ordinated society, which his contemporaries seem to be too ill-educated and unimaginative to appreciate, or welcome. Of Moseley, as of Mussolini, as typefying in the average mind the idea of Planning, Mr. Wells thinks that they are a spotty stage in our social evolution, which will soon pass. But of the need for a comprehensive plan, he has no illusion. His "Anticipations" spoke of "a comprehensive attempt to state, and weigh and work out a general resultant for the chief forces of social change throughout the world, sober forecasting, that is to say, without propaganda, satire or extravaganza," which, despite the experiment in Italy or America, still remains one of the major needs of the present generation, all over the world, except perhaps in Soviet Russia: and all the pages devoted to an exposition of the forces or circumstances that developed the main idea in Mr. Wells, and inspired his later writings, imaginative or polemic, make the most fascinating reading to the student interested in such matters.

K. T. S.

LIFE ASSURANCE

"VIMANO SANDESH": This is a Gujerati booklet giving the message of life assurance. Almost all the important points relating to the all-absorbing subject of life insurance have been condensed into this booklet of 60 pages. The writer Mr. Manibhai Desai who is a graduate in Economics of the Gujerat Vidyapith and a journalist by profession, has grasped his subject well and has explained it in a lucid style for the lay public. Life insurance plays an important part in the modern social structure and vernacular literature on the subject ought to be very welcome at this juncture. The book has been divided into fifteen chapters with an appendix. In the first chapter the progress of life insurance in India has been depicted. In the second the same has been compared with that in other countries. The third discusses the law of averages which is the foundation of life insurance. The fourth discusses the mortality of Indian lives. The fifth mentions the advantages of life insurance and the sixth disposes several patent objections advanced against life insurance. The author's patriotism is seen in the 10th chapter which discusses the question why Indian insurance companies should be encouraged. The last and the fifteenth chapter discusses and explains several technical terms used in the business of life insurance. Congratulations are due to the author for publishing an instructive book which is likely to be useful to the casual agent, as well as to the lay public.

NARMAD MEMORIAL VOLUME

"Narmad nun Mandir", by Vishvanath Maganlal Bhatt, published by the Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1/8.

This is a part of the commemoration work undertaken by Gujarat Sahitya Sabha in connection with Kavi Narmadashankar's Centenary. The book contains poems written by the Kavi with annotations. The introduction surveys very well the times in which the Kavi lived and his work in relation to those times, his limitations due to it, and the hurdles he negotiated in spite of the handicap. It is a beautifully got up volume, with coloured pictures, and a valuable handbook or manual for the use of those who do not care to go through the larger collection of his poems, called "Narma Kavita." We have nothing but admiration for Mr. Bhatt's work and the Sabha's enterprise.

K.

BOOK NOTES

Cleopatra and Charlotte Corday are both the subjects of new "lives." Miss Mary Butts will account for the former, Mr. Joseph Shearing for the latter.

* * * *

"Playtime in Russia," edited by Hubert Griffith, comes from Methuen. The theatre, the cinema, the ballet, music, field sports and seaside holidays, all have their place in Russian life, and Mr. Griffith has edited a collection of articles to which Mr. E. A. Baughan, Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, and Mrs. Ashley Dukes, among others contribute.

* * * *

"Sir Walter Raleigh: The Last of the Elizabethans," is by Edward Thompson, joint author (with G. T. Garratt) of "Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India." Raleigh's story is documented from contemporary sources, more fully than in any previous life; and a picture is given not only of his own astonishing varied activities but of his important contemporaries and the times of Elizabeth and her successor.

* * * *

"Early One Morning," by Walter de la Mare, is described as the author's "attempt to enter, with due humility, into the thoughts and feelings, the habits and amusements, the joys and terrors of children. The readers who take him for their guide in this adventure will learn to look with fuller insight and understanding on the generation about them, whose childhood is not yet over."

A REBEL

"Balvakhor" (A Rebel) by Shantilal M. Shah, published by Gunasundari Karyalaya, Bombay, price Re. 1/.

Young boys and girls fed on educational and social usages of the West have proclaimed and carried out in this book a rebellion against the usage of old men in India marrying for the fourth time budding girls without their consent. It is a play written on modern lines. The old man who has married Vilas is the uncle of Kunj—the old man's nephew. Vilas loves Kunj: however, much against her will, her father marries her off to the old man, and although divorced is not recognised in the higher castes of Hindus, Kunj with the consent of Vilas makes his uncle sign a deed of divorce at the point of a revolver. They think that thereby they have succeeded in bringing into existence a new and wholesome custom; there, of course, they are wrong; as it was an unconscionable transaction and because one example cannot form or create a custom. The play is, however, well written.

A Short Story

A Tragi-Comical Adventure

(By Aga Mohammad Jafer Khoyee, B.A.)

My friend is a good shot. I hard him saying this, but never did I see him shooting either a bird or an animal. I am also a master of a 300 yards shooting rifle. This I purchased on compulsion. My friends asked me many a time to have a rifle at least to derive some benefit by enjoying its uses. Thy said that my educational qualifications would never procure any benefit or even anything akin to that. But I was not convinced of their statement. I said I would write an article on the excursion when it was finished, thereby reaping the fruits of my culture and enjoying the benefits of the rifle as well. Thus the rifle came to be bouught. It cost me only 1585 rupees. Packing and post charges were made free. The vendrs took great interest in my person and in my purchasing the rifle. Indeed they were very kind to me.

So far is about the rifle. It is something like an introduction. Let us now hear something about the uses of it. When the rifle was bought, I showed it to all of my friends. They were undoubtedly amazed at the beauty of the rifle. They thought, they told me, that a rifle would be a very stout and a long article and that it could be made small, so small that it could be pocketed. I actually laughed at their ignorance and innocence. I said, "My dear friends, you are really lambs. If I say that a big living elephant can be placed in a small pot, will you admit it." At once cried out a friend, "Yes, O yes, it can be done, but God must will it." "You are really a religious man," said I, and thinking that he would plunge me into the waters of religion, I turned towards the rifle and asked my friends to see the inside of the barrel. Moreover, I am a person ignorant of swimming. Thus I avoided that topic. My friends really got astounded. They brooded over the rifle in a manner that would make the onlookers think that my friends were absorbed in the serious problems of politics. It could hardly be said to them, "My dear friends, enough now of such hard contemplation. Leave something of it to be brooded over to-morrow. There will be no benefit, if you brood over a thing of this sort which requires a lot of thought. This business is very complex and it cannot be done at a single thought.'"

* * * *

I, now came to realise the truth of my friend's statement. I have already said to you, dear readers, that I have heard a friend talking that he was a good shot. All this was simply to dupe me and I was beautifully duped. I asked them why they had brought so much trouble on me. They said they wanted to learn the art of shooting and that while they learnt, I could also fortunately imbibe the same art. Anyway, they won over me. I could not shun their society. They were my friends from my infancy and they were very honest. I gave my consent for their target, not with an air-gun, but with a rifle, not like beginners but like adepts. The wall, whereon they drew the aiming-dot very shortly began to be ruined. Cartridge after cartridge began to be wasted off till all of them were exhausted. The rifle fell down many a time and thus in a week's time it appeared as though it was bought some three hundred years ago. The barrel hole became dirty. They never thought of cleansing it. There was no time to do so, for the rifle was constantly in employment. Dirt, mud and everything was inside the barrel. On closer examination the trigger was found broken. "O my God,' I said to myself, "This is all formality. If I had not allow'ed them, I would have been considered unsympathetic, unsocial and what not?"

Well, I am a moneyed man. I purchased one rifle more. This I did on one condition. My friends —my kind friends—agreed to stick up to it. They said they would not violate it. This was that the rifle should be used only with my consent. They said that the first thing was apt to be spoiled. The world would admit that one cannot be an adept without spoiling the first thing. Thus, they convinced me and I pretended to be convinced They were overglad to have a friend like me. They never thought ill of me and I never failed to help them in any matter. They sought my advice in times of need and I theirs. They had many an occasion to do so but I had a few.

* * * *

Now my friends are almost adepts in the art of rifle shooting. They grouped, one day near me and asked me to accompany them with the rifle to a hillock nearby. I consented and early morning the next day all of my soldier friends, numbering eleven, along with myself, started for a hunt—a big game—the friends cried out. Like a small army we marched o My friends were proud to get an occasion of this sort. We crossed the lanes, the by-lanes, the streets and the thoroughfares. We entered the fields. We measured some hundred paces, when a prolonged cry reached our ears. I knew it was the cry of a calf for its mother. I did not tell my friends, for, I wanted to know how they would then behave. At once the whole army began to e scattered. One cried out for the rifle and the other for a stick and so on. All were in utter despair. Nobody knew how to face the unseen "tiger". All of them were at their wit's end. That friend who had the rifle on his shoulders, grew pale from top to bottom. He left the rifle. He felt a heavy shock (so he said later on) and he was unconscious. In a few moments the fact was revealed and one began to ridicule the other. One friend said if it were a tiger and if the rifle were with him, he would have brought the beast to the ground at one shot. The other said that he needed no rifle at all. Had despair not overpowered him he would have killed the animal even without the aid of the rifle. All these friends did speak some rubbish and the adventure thus had to be postponed.

* * * *

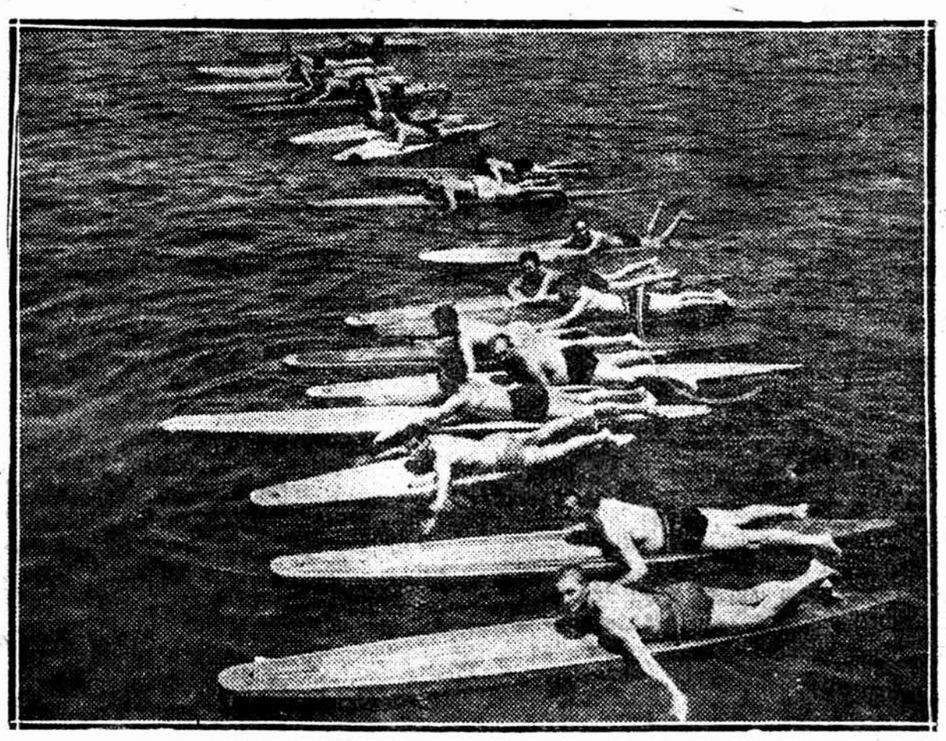
After a rest of four days, when all of my friends picked up courage and resolved to face even dangerous destinies, we set out again. We did not proceed along the previous path, for the friends said that they disliked that way. Therefore, we cut our way Northwards. We measured nearly ten miles, but nothing came to be confronted with. We grew weary. We took rest for two hours under the shade of a banyan tree. It was now five o'clock in the evening. We started at 4 A.M. After calculating the time, my friends said that it was the first occasion for them to walk so speedily. This was an amazing feat, as it were. Some of them said they could not proceed further, specially due to the fact that they took a pleasant repose. Moreover, they were hungry. That friend to whom four tins of bisbuits were given at home said that he was so drowsy at the time of our start that he entirely forgot to bring them.

All were thus in utter confusion. Hunger was great. All were tired, inspite of the rest. To add to this a horrible cry was heard. It was the cry of a Tiger this time. To all us this was a bolt from the blue. All my companions, at once understood what the sound meant. They realised their position. In a moment all were on the tree. Where was the hunger? No more. Where was the weariness? Vanished: But fear was there ruling all of us. They were trembling from head to foot, holding fast, to the branches. I was standing on the lowest but one branch of the tree. It was at a sufficient height. The beast approached us. The dazzling eye-sight pierced the hearts of my shaking friends. The animal jumped at me. I was beyond its reach. But none would open fire and I did not know with whom the rifle was. I cried out, "Dear friends, do not be afraid, the beast cannot catch us. But aim at the tiger, if not we shall miss the chance." Thrice did I bawl out but no body would respond. I saw my friends were pale and drenched in perspiration. I looked down and found the rifle lying on the ground. It was fully loaded. I thought at least one of my friends would display his courage, but all of them proved cowards. I was deeply absorbed in thought when suddenly I heard a heavy thud. To my amazement and fear I saw one of my trembling friends came down senseless. The hungry tiger, the terrible maneater made a sudden spring at the senseless friend. But I did not loose control over my senses. With a thunderlike voice I jumped down from the tree and lifting up the rifle suddenly opened fire and the beast with a spring towards me came down dead. The danger was confronted with success. I called out for the friends upon the tree. There was no reply. I thought they were senseless in a standing posture and I feared that they would fall down. I cried out to them saying that the tiger was no more. I showed them the dead tiger. They did not believe me. I sat upon the tiger. I opened its mouth and placed my head and hands into it.

The friends now got convinced of the victory. Slowly they came down. We all joined together and four of us took the dead tiger to our home. The senseless friends was also brought. Here we sent for a doctor. An injection was given to the friend. Medicine also was administered to him.

Within a fortnight the friend recovered. He took an oath to the effect that he would never follow us to such spots of danger. The rest followed him. And I felt glad at being troubled no more by such craven companions.

I got the skin of the tiger tanned. I am having it hanged in my hall as a remembrance of a tragi-comical adventure.



More than 100 famed surf-riders participated in the paddle-board race held by the Pacific Coast Acquatic Conference in Santa Monica, Calif., last month.

IF YOU WANT

- Money
- A Good Job
- Your Own Business

THEN GET AT ONCE

FULL AND FREE PARTICULARS, OF,

Scientific and Practical Business Training and Money Making Course offered to you, IN A SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

WHY NOT IMPROVE YOUR CHANCES OF EMPLOYMENT AND MONEY MAKING? RESULTS GUARANTEED. Classes begin 1st of June.

Apply sharp to the SECRETARY.

THE CIECO EDUCATIONAL SERVICE,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

Marshal Piluduski's Native Land

Poland And Her People : : : : : : : By Radha

Poland is much in the forefront now. It is in the centre spot of the world's limelight and, I daresay, it will remain so far sometime to come. Hence, it would only be in the nature of things to replenish our memories once more with some interesting details of that land.

Until the middle of the eighteenth century Poland was a great power; then her political ascendancy began to wane. For a period of nearly 130 years it was continuously under bondage and had a very uncomfortable time under Russia, Prussia, and Austria. But the stubborn spirit of independence that ever lay kindled in the hearts of the Poles, gave them an optimistic belief that Poland would yet be free again. It was at the end of the great war that Poland regained her independence, which attracted her many far-flung exiles to return to their native land to contribute their each individual contribution, politically, physically and financially towards creating their new Republic worthy of the glorious traditions of the ancient kingdoms of Poland.

POLAND AND HER PEOPLE.
DWELLING AMONG THE LOFTY TATRA MOUNTAINS THE GORALS WEAR DECORATIVE CLOTHES AND ARE BORN MUSICIANS. HERE IS ONE SUCH WITH A WEIRD MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.
STATUE OF SIGISMUND, IN CASTLE SQUARE IN WARSAW. A LEGEND RUNS, WHEN THE SWORD OF SIGISMUND POINTS DOWNWARDS DURING THE GREAT WAR THE SWORD WAS DISPLACED THROUGH THE SHOCK OF EXPLOSIONS, AND WHEN IT ENDED POLAND GAINED HER LIBERTY'
GAY SUNDAY CLOTHES AS WORN IN ZYRARDOW, AN IMPORTANT CLOTH-MAKING CENTRE TO THE WEST OF WARSAW. MADE OF HOMESPUN, WOVEN IN STRIPES OF ALL THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW, WITH A COLOURED KERCHIEF COVERING THE HEAD, THE SLEEVES ARE ALLOWED TO REMAIN WHITE.
DRAWN BY RADHA'35

The independent Poland of today is yet in her infancy. Prior to her gaining her independence even her using her national language was forbidden by Austria-Hungary, Prussia and Russia who had conquered her and divided her territory among themselves, ruthlessly stemming the while any atempt of the Polish people to recover their liberty. A vast country, one and half times as large as the United Kingdom, the sixth largest state in Europe in area and population, yet to-day after its resurgence it remains only half the size of the original kingdom of Poland that had stretched from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Befitting its name, which means "Land of the Plains", the whole country is very flat except in the South for the Carpathians. Industrious and very hard working the Polanders have a rich soil with well watered fertile-lands. Largely Slavs like the Russians they have the same love of music and beauty. It must be said to their credit that they have produced some of the best and greatest scientists and artists of the world.

Some Famous Poles

Copernicus was a Pole and it was he who discovered that the earth moved round the sun and not the sun round the earth for which he was punished and imprisoned. Chopin, the great musician, Madame Curie, the discoverer of Radium, and Paderewski the Prime Minister of Poland and the famous painist, were all Poles.

The average Pole is very emotional, enthusiastic and sensitive, eccentric in doing things what he considers to be right; and the bulk of the population of Poland live in the country. As everywhere, in the country there are the landowners and peasants. In the olden days the landowners possessed huge estates, a couple of which could easily attain the size of England. The servants of the estates were heridetary serfs, so to say. Now, of course, the peasants have had their emancipation in the independent Poland. The Polish peasant, a farmer of small holdings, works on his own land with all the members of his family working hard with him. The children contribute their share by looking after the geese and the cattle. Even now in certain parts of th country the peasant makes his own shoe from birch-bark and weaves his cloth and makes his own garments. The Polish national costume is very gay in colour, and certain districts have their peculiar costumes. On the week days they wear drab routine clothes most remarkable being their kerchiefs and barefeet, but on Sunday they wear gaily coloured clothes with boots. In certain portions of the country the women-folks, like their sisters of Holland, wear many petticoats even as much as a dozen, very thick and strong; though nowadays in the proximity of the railroad such picturesque costumes are getting rare to be seen. Very religious in their outlook, the poor peasants always attend churches on Sundays and every village has invariably a church, and so much so, the village priest gets to be looked upon as the most important personage of the village. The moneylender of the Polish village is invariably a Jew and is as much loved as we in India love the Marwari or Pathan moneylender. Only of late co-operative societies and banks are being started to counteract this menace.

Dancing And Music

People of all classes, high and low, of Poland are very fond of dancing and music. Every village has its band aided by a choir, playing the national music of the country. The church music and carots of the Poles are exceedingly beautiful as are their folk-songs and dance music, which is peculiar to every province. The Polonaise is the dance of Great Poland; the Cracovienne that of Lesser Poland, the Mazurka of Mazovia, and the Fruzawiak of Fruzawia. The landed proprietors of Poland enjoy life by hunting, fishing and travelling, coupled with managing their estates. Respectable people of Poland still, as of old, retain the custom of kissing the hands of married ladies. Feast days and fast days abound in Poland. Fast days are rigidly observed. The Poles love sport and are born horsemen. The Uhlans, the German crack cavalry were originally Poles, as were the famous Polish Lancers of Napoleon.

Parts of Poland abound with large forests. The lynx and beaver that were to be seen there have begun to disappear. Bison, elk and wild-goat still exist along with wild boar, wolf and brown bear. Game birds are plentiful. Rivers predominate in Polish life. The Vistula, flowing through the country from the Carpathian mountains empties itself in the Baltic Sea. Its tributaries keeps the country fertile and provide easy mode of travel for the people. Full of fish, during winter they make excellent roads for sleighs. The big cities of Poland like Warsaw, Vilna, Posen, Cracow etc. are still among the picturesque of Eurpean cities.

One third of the population of Warsaw are Jews, some having inter-married with the Poles. The Ghetto or the Jewish quarter is in the north-west of the city. Half the Jews of the world live in Poland and can be recognised by their round black caps and black cloaks. There are many sweet-shops in Warsaw since a good portion of the world's best sweets and cakes are made in Warsaw. Fine boots and shoes are also noticeable, as Polish leather is famous. The Poles maintain an army.

Hot Baths

In Warsaw the stranger is invariably attracted by the hot-baths. The people strip and go into a big room, full of vapour, where possibly fifty or sixty others are being steamed simultaneously. You take a young branch with leaves on it along with you. Very soon the heat makes you perspire. At one end of the room is a gallery, mounting up step by step: as you mount this, the higher you go the hotter it is. Then you beat yourself lightly, to promote circulation, with the branch. In case you feel faint owing to the heat, you go under a shower and turn on yourself ice-cold water. Then you go to an outer room, where an attendant soaps and rubs you, pours cold water on you and leaves you to cool.

Their country being rich and fertile, food and fish being cheap and abundant, the people are great eaters. Galicia in south East Poland is rich in Petroleum, salt and coal, and only now Poland is trying to exploit these in her own rights.

RAKA

SUPERFINE SHAVING SOAP

Gives a smooth clean and comfortable shave.

Suits the Toughest Beard and the Tenderest Skin.

Creamy, Refreshing and Fragrant.

BENGAL CHEMICAL: CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12. from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O 2187 Bombay. 2

Bombay Agents:—

CHIMANLAL VADILAL & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

A Page About Women

£1,000 DAMAGES FOR STOLEN LOVE

First Wife May Send Rival To Gaol

The New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle" cabled in mail week as follows:—

The first wife of Mr. Carveth Wells, the British explorer, has been awarded £1,000 damages for alienation of affections against the present Mrs. Wells at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

When the jury announced its decision the plaintiff sprang to her feet and cried: "It's wonderful, it's wonderful! I'm vindicated!"

The first Mrs. Wells has already attached the bank account of her rival and the Wells' home at Westport, Conn., but it is said that she will not be able to realise the full amount of damages and costs from these sources.

Under the Connecticut "heart balm" law she is entitled to ask for the imprisonment of the second Mrs. Wells until the award is paid.

The second Mrs. Wells said, "I was amazed at the judgment."

Grasping her husband's hand, she added, "We still have each other and we are very much in love."

GIRL PLEADS FOR KIDNAPPER

Wants To Save Him From Death

Mary McElroy, 26-year-old daughter of the city manager of Kansas, pleaded with Governor Guy Park, of Missouri, for the commutation of the death sentence imposed on her kidnapper, Walter McGee, who has been sentenced to death.

McGee kept the girl a prisoner for 29 hours in the basement of a cottage near her home, but after her liberation she testified to the extreme courtesy and gentleness of her abductor.

Miss McElroy says she wants the man's sentence commuted to spare herself a lifetime of remorse and she feels that commutation would best serve the ends of justice.

The Supreme Court of Missouri declined to give a fresh hearing to McGee's appeal against the sentence of hanging ordered for May 10.

HER 14TH CHILD.

Signora Luggeri, of Lecce, Italy, has just given given birth to a daughter. It is her 24th child. She is 40 years old—!

WOMEN INSPECTORS NOT WANTED

Ten thousand members of the National Association of Schoolmasters in Great Britain, through their delegates have pledged themselves to support the action of a master under the Southampton Country Education Committee who refused to parade boys in physical training for supervision by a woman inspector.

The master has been dismissed. He is a married man and a former boxing champion in the Navy. The school where the incident occurred was a senior school with boys ranging from under 12 to past-leaving age. The association was strongly opposed to the supervision of schoolmasters by women in the physical training of boys, but the Southampton Education Committee had refused to discuss the matter.

Sixty-five Years Of Wedded Life

And Only One Dispute Over A Hair Ribbon!

What a blessed relief, after listening to endless stories of married misery in the courts of domestic troubles, to go down to the annual Flitch Trials at Dunmow in the court of domestic bliss! remarks a writer in the "News Chronicle."

The record of mutual happiness was held by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wells, of Besson Street, New Cross Gate, S. E. 14.

Ernest John fell in love with his Lucy Eliza at the age of 10.

That was in 1870, the year of the Franco-Prussian War, and though neither of them remembered that event, they both described vividly the moment of that first meeting of theirs 65 years ago.

BLUE OR PINK?

Their only disagreement was over the colour of the ribbon that tied Lucy's two pig-tails.

She said it was blue, but he insisted it was pink.

They were married in 1886, the year Gladstone was defeated on the Home Rule Bill.

They didn't remember that event either, but they spoke of the oysters and ice-cream they had on their wedding night at Hastings.

So sure was Ernest of his bride that he put up the banns without asking her.

"We're to be married three weeks to-day. What about it?" was his method of proposing.

"And after 16 years of courtship she had the nerve to say she was surprised!" he told the "court."

In all their married life Ernest has slept away from home only twice.

Ernest's first job was as engineer on one of the "old snorters" on the now defunct Chatham and Dover Line, known then as the "Smash 'Em and Turn Over Railway."

He "followed the railway" all his life, retiring 13 years ago with a first-class free pass.

His chief joy now is "to sit on velvet where once he sat on iron or wood," and his chief sorrow the fact that travelling does't agree with his beloved Lucy Eliza.

During the "trial" a dozen stout Dunmow men waited outside the "courthouse" in long brown smocks and red neckerchiefs, the smocks with a square foot of real oldfashioned smocking across the front.

These were the traditional "carriers," who chaired each flitch and each successful pair of claimants through the typically long High Street of the ancient Essex town.

The "jury" represented the entire population.

The six bachelors ordained by a custom which the Clerk traced back to 1104, were a bank manager, a shop assistant, a solicitor's clerk, a seeds salesman, a bank clerk and a tailor.

The six maidens included a typist, a dispenser, a schoolmistress, a music teacher, a cashier, and (believe it or not) a "lady of leisure."

As I left, I could't help thinking that if for every court to which husbands and wives come to complain about each other, there was a court in which they were encouraged to sing each other's praises our annual total of 20,000 separated couples would drop to the number in the Dunmow Flitch!

HUSBAND KILLED OUT OF "KINDNESS"

Wife's Strange Plea At Trial For Murder

Mrs. Lucille Hey, aged 36, of Hackensack, New Jersey, could not bear to hurt her husband's feelings by telling him she no longer loved him.

So she arranged with two young men to push him over a cliff during a picnic.

A New Jersey Court sent Mrs. Hey and her confederates to prison for three and a half years.

Defending counsel pleaded that the wife had acted from kindly motives and that Russell Hey, her 44-year-old salesman husband, had forgiven her and would take her back.

Hey was described during the trial as the world's most forgiving husband.

He had a miraculous ecape from death when pushed over the highest point of the Palisades Cliffs that fringe the Hudson River opposite New York.

In his fall he caught a ledge 15ft. below and hung there screaming while his would-be murderers pelted him with fragments of rock.

His cries finally attracted the attention of passers-by, who rescued him.

When his wife was arrested he refused to believe in her guilt and assured the police that a previous attempt to push him over the same cliff was an accident.

Hey had taken out a life insurance policy in his wife's favour providing a double indemnity in case of accidental death, but the women denied that this had anything to do with the murder plot.

WOMEN AS WARRIORS

King Of Abyssinia Thinks Of Enlisting Them In Army

Ras Tafari, Emperor of Abyssinia, thinks that women should be trained to assist the warriors of Ethiopia.

The "Lion of Judah" expressed this view in an address to his Parliament on military preparedness. His speech is reported by the Addis Ababa correspondent in the "Giornale d'Italia."

Two things were essential he said, for the independence of Abyssinian, unity with the nation and ample war materials. Military training should be extended to all classes.

SCIENCE IN THE HOME

International Congress To Discuss Problem

Does the modern woman run her home on really scientific lines?

This will be a subject much under discussion when the Sixth International Congress for Scientific Management meets in London from July 15 to July 20.

The Congress, which has the patronage of the Price of Wales, will discuss scientific management in industry, agriculture, distribution, education, development—and the home.

Public recognition that the management of a home is a highly scientific affair should be of great interest to housewives, most of whom have long realised that housekeeping is both a science and an art.

More than 300 women from all over the world have already enrolled in the domestic section of the Congress, and some 40 papers on domestic management are to be discussed. The central theme is to be:

How far can scientific management in the home contribute to the raising of the standard of life?

One paper, of particular interest to countrywomen in great Britain, will embody the results of an investigation made last autumn into conditions of life in rural homes. Detailed inquiries have been made in hundreds of rural homes about the time and labour involved in such household operations as cooking, cleaning and washing.

BENGAL LAMP

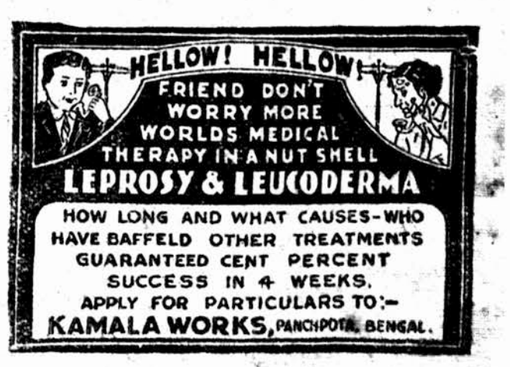
WHY You will USE?

TO Save Current Have Better Light Lessen Lamp Cost

Agents:—
Messrs. U. D. PATEL & CO., 11, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. SHAH & SHAH, Bharat Niwas, Ellis Bridge, AHMEDABAD.
Messrs. S. N. GHOSH & CO., Malcolm House, POONA 1.

AMRUTANJAN (REGD.)

Sold Everywhere AMRUTANJAN DEPOT BOMBAY MADRAS.


HELLOW! HELLOW!
FRIEND DON'T WORRY MORE
WORLDS MEDICAL THERAPY IN A NUT SHELL
LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA
HOW LONG AND WHAT CAUSES-WHO HAVE BAFFELD OTHER TREATMENTS GUARANTEED CENT PERCENT SUCCESS IN 4 WEEKS.
APPLY FOR PARTICULARS TO:-
KAMALA WORKS, PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

Onions As A Health Food

This old couplet was perhaps a little too sanguine in expectations, but onions from earliest times have been regarded as a health food, one of the best and most popular that there is, writes Dr. Edward Podolsky, M.D., in "New Health." In ancient Egypt the onion was highly esteemed. When he examined the mummies of a number of priests of the god Amen, Professor Elliott Smith found one onion, and in some cases two, placed inside the body cavity in no less than fourteen instances, and in another case a small onion was discovered flattened against the ear drum.

In the mummy of Pharoah Rameces III small onions were inserted into the orbits to serve as artificial eyes, and an onion was found in the left armpit of the mummy of Rameses the Great. The historian Herodotus tells us that huge quantities of onions were consumed by the workmen who built the pyramids.

The ancient Egyptian priest-doctors also used the onion as a medicine. To ease the pain of rheumatic joints a plaster made of onion and suet was widely used. For combating wasting diseases of the body onions beaten up with suet were also recommended. Cookd in wine, it was said to restore the colour of faded skin. Santal, onion and wine were specified as a remedy for a persistent skin disorder. The bulb of an onion boiled in water was highly recommended for the treatment of sore gums.

"EAT ONIONS IN MAY, AND ALL THE YEAR AFTER PHYSICIANS MAY PLAY"

The Greek doctors of ancient times were also acquainted with the medical properties of onions. Here are two prescriptions dating back from the second century A.D. "To stop nose bleeding mix frankincense with onion juice and apply the juice inside." "For earache, rinse with warm onion juice." The famous Greek doctor, Docorides, recommended onions prepared with oil as a remedy for piles, and with honey for various affections of the eyes. Used with vinegar he believed it to be useful for dog bites.

ONIONS FOR DEAFNESS.

Galen, the greatest of all Roman doctors, recommended onions for deafness. He used to squeeze out the inside of an onion, fill the ear with oil and apply the liquor to the ear. Another great Roman authority, Pliny, said that onions cleared the sight because they produce tears. The onion was held to be an antidote for bites and stings. It was believed to cure sores and ulcers. As a mouth wash it was believed to be very useful. It was also good for dysentery.

In Arabia El Israilly believed that onions were a good corrective to the system. Rhazes stated that the onion was a good appetiser. Avicenna believed that onions were good counter-irritants. They are still used as poultices.

In modern times the onion continues to excite interest as to its medical possibilities. In 1835 was born the onion and milk diet which doctors to-day even believe is of value in curing certain cases of dropsy. In 1869 a physician by the name of Trastown used to give his patients who suffered from kidney disease a milk and onion diet. He reported quite a few cases in which the dropsy and even the fluid in the chest had cleared up under the onion-milk regime. In 1910 another physician, Dr. Mangour, saw a still more remarkable case of cirrhosis of the liver and dropsy clear up after three days of persistent onion eating. Another doctor reported seeing a case of dropsy clear up after he had counselled his patient to concentrate on eating onions, as much as 15 to 20 a day.

CURE FOR DROPSY.

In 1912 a French physician, Dr. Dalshe, published a long and comprehensive article on the onion cure. He reported many cases of patients who were benefited in ridding themselves of dropsy when they were put on a strictly onion diet. During the World War Dr. Leclerc had occasion to witness the remarkable effect of onions on soldiers who suffered from dropsical conditions associated with diseases of the kidneys. He reported astonishingly good results in a Sengalese soldier in a rather advanced condition who benefited very much from an onion diet.

Onion juice was also known for many years to possess distinctly germicidal properties. Recently this was confirmed scientifically by two Italian physicians. E. Cuboni and C. Moriondi used onion juice by injecting it into the blood stream of guinea-pigs. They injected the onion juice in doses of 1 c.c. every three days after the animals had been inoculated with the germ of tuberculosis. It was found that the injections of onion juice hindered the development of this dread disease in these animals.

Onions are definitely among the most healthful and popular of all vegetables. They are always desirable as an addition to meat dishes and salads. Onion soup is one of the best morning dishes that has ever been devised. From the standpoint of taste and health-giving properties there is scarcely a bulb vegetable which approaches the onion.

German Workmen Travel Abroad

80,000 Spent Their Holidays In 1934 In Sea Voyages, Double That Number Will Be Induced To Do So This Year: Over 2 Million Take Holiday Trips In Germany

Whereas already in 1934 80,000 German workmen spent their holidays on sea voyages, principally in the fiords of Norway and along the southern coast of England, it is planned for 1935 to make possible sea voyages to the double number of German workmen. Indeed the National Socialist Community "Kraft durch Freude" ("Strength Through Joy") has accomplished already big undertakings which will have a prominent place in the social politics.

"I wish the German nation to have strong nerves. Only a nation which keeps its nerves is able to play a prominent part in World politics. I, therefore, wish that the German workers be given adequate holidays and that their spare time be organised in such a way as to give them a real benefit." This utterance by the Reichsfuhrer Adolf Hitler has been made the guiding prinhiple of the organisation "Kraft durch Freude." This organisation is a suborganisation of the Duetsche Arbeitsfront (German Labour Front) which has 20 million members.

National Socialism conceives the life not as a question of stomach, not as a problem of wages and dividends, but as one requiring much more: namely, decent character, participation in the culture, seeing the beauties of the country and of the world, the conditions of the working place, the conservation of the elasticity of the body and much more. Whereas the former Marxist parties only saw their task in printing brochures about the material and spiritual misery of the masses, "Kraft durch Freude" ("Strength Through Joy") materialised itself in action.

Already in the first year of its existence, in 1934, a total of 2,168,100 workmen and employees were sent on holiday trips by this movement. 36,000 special train wagons conveyed these men to the beauty spots in Germany. The number of the miles which they have travelled is equal to 19 times the circumference of the earth. The prices charged for these trips are kept low to enable people with small income to participate. Thus a trip of one week to the Harz costs L. 1.10. —inclusive of copious lodging and maintenance, to the Schwarzwald (Black Wood) L. 2.8.—, to the Bavarian Alpes L. 2.10.—, a trip to Norway of one week L. 3.6.— In this year, Dr. Ley announced, 3 to 4 millions persons will be sent on holiday trips of the organisation "Kraft durch Freude." Of these about 160,000 persons will be taken by six liners of the said organisation to England, Norway, Portugal, Madeira and the Azores. Through the efforts of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (German Labour Front) the holidays are full paid to every German worker and employee.

MAKING WORKMEN SPORT-MINDED

The department for sports of the "Kraft durch Freude" movement is attempting to make the broad masses of the German workers sport-minded. In the first few months of its existence, this office had organised 8,500 sport courses in the Reich with about 70,000 hours of lessons in which 450,000 persons (men and women) participated. Nearly every type of sport is taught (swimming, fighting, golf, tennis and so), but the swimming courses are extraordinary preferred 171,000 learned to swim. All these courses are so cheap that everybody can participate.

The cultural undertakings of the organisation "Kraft durch Freude" are also quite prominent. The old saying "the art to the people" has been modified in "the art comes from the people and is to be rendered to the people." Under these auspices in 1934 the "Kraft durch Freude" movement arranged 66,739 cultural plays in the Reich. In Berlin alone more than 500,000 workers and employees visited the "Theater des Volkes" (theatre of the people) and other theatres. The price for the "Kraft durch Freude" performances is about 6 to 8s per person. Further 700,000 workers visited other performances, films, concerts and so on. "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength Through Joy) means the participation of the whole people in the culture, independent from the income of the individual man. The greater his inner desire is to participate in the cultural life of the nation, the more opportunity he will be enabled to find to satisfy his hankerings. And the man, who can participate in the cultural life of the nation and who can see the country and the world, becomes only happy and thankful, but also self-conscious. The complexes of minority combined with the former slogan "prolet" (proletarian) are disappearing. Self-conscious workmen are enabled to attain higher accomplishments.

NO MORE STRIKES

As already said, the movement "Kraft durch Freude" is a suborganisation of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (German Labour Front). Dr. Ley, one of the first co-operators of Hitler, was ordered by the Reichsfuhrer on the 2nd of May 1933 to dissolve the old trade nions and organisations (169) and to create the German Labour Front. Whereas the old trade unions and organisations had about 5 millions of members, the Deutsche Arbeitsfront has now about 20 millions of members, i.e., the whole working people including workers, employees and managers. In spite of the fourfold membership of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, the expenses of administration have been reduced to one third of the expenses of the old organisations put together. Moreover, the Deutsche Arbeitsfront has reduced the contributions to about one half and guaranteed the rights acquired before the 2nd of May 1933.

The Deutsche Arbeitsfront has banned the strike. The strike does not exist anymore in the social life of Germany. Whereas from 1925 to 1932 the strike hours in Germany amounted to 57 million hours, these negative expenses can now be utilised for positive purposes. The Deutsche Arbeitsfront is so not only the greatest, but also the best disciplined organisation of labour in the world.

More Examination Howlers:—

"A catacomb is the thing on the top of the rooster's head".

"Hansom was the name of a famous, good-looking cab driver".

"The Pilgrim fathers left the Dutch people on account of their language".

"Napoleon escaped from Melba".

"Edgar Wallace was chosen King of Scotland by Edward the First".

"The Merry Monarch was Old King Cole".

"A republic is a place where nobody can do anything in private".

"Ramsay MacDonald is the prime mixture of England".

A CORDIAL MESSAGE OF HOPE & INSPIRATION TO THOSE SAD & DISTRESSED

Ages of spiritual research has perfected the Great Science of the Occultists. On this great Science are based the Navarozi Charms—the living Spiritual Forces on earth to-day. With such remarkable potency they act, that miraculous their effects would seem; nevertheless they are true. Success need no more be a matter of chance.

NAVAROZI CHARMS are decanted on the 21st March the day on which the sun enters the Mesh Rashi—the time when certain planetary combinations have a vital relationship and influence with the affairs of men. The power of the Navarozi Charms under these Planetary influence has a definite bearing on your future career. Take the tide at its flood; it leads you on to fortune.

Navarozi is a challenge to those who disbelieve the wisdom and achievements of the ancient sages and Maharshis. The letters of gratitude and good wishes are certainly no matter for surprise.

Join the thousands of staunch believers who hold fast to Navarozi Charms for Health, Happiness and Prosperity for years. No greater guarantee for efficacy and satisfaction could be offered than the complete refund of your investment, if not satisfied. Navarozi never fails as demonstrated in over 75,000 lives to-day. Get your Charm whilst its powers are the greatest. The sooner you get it the more miraculous its achievements on your life will be.

You have nothing to lose. If the Charm fails you get back every pie you paid for it.

WHAT NAVAROZI DOES

(1) Secures employment to the unemployed; many people without jobs have secured permanent and remunerative jobs.

(2) Success in Examinations

(3) Success in Law Suits.

(4) Realization of your fondest dreams of love and marriage.

(5) Victory over your enemies.

(6) Evil habits conquered. Gives you the strength to resist evil temptations.

(7) Extensive success if in business helps if kept in Cash-box of the shop, or rapid promotion if in service.

(8) Leadership, Distinction, self-mastery over others, development of personality, character, etc., Special favours from officials, superiors, or State Durbars.

(9) Enrichment by unknown resources.

(10) Sure relief in Chronic diseases and the joy of vibrant all-round health.

(11) Happiness through harmony, family affection, home, plenty, friendship, social success, etc

(12) A bodyguard against dangers, accidents, witch-craft, etc.

75,000 PEOPLE

Now Under

NAVAROZI PROTECTION

A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

Due respects to your kind self so useful to oppressed mankind. Kindly send me the Special Habibi which your kind self prepared for me in the critical condition of my life and career. I am using the Special Habibi since the 15th instant. I was seeing with open eyes many appearances of birds, animals, etc., etc. Your Charm seems to be removing all treacherous evil attacks. On the 24th May, I saw that the Navroz activities are being watched by Hazrat Murtuza Mushkilkusha. I saw wonderful things in that connection. I perceived, then, wonderful phenomenon. I have faith in the blessings of Almighty Allah, through Panjtan Pak and through your Navarozi Charm. Sd./- Syed Hamiduddin Hyder Aubedie, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Fyzabad City.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE'S TESTIMONY.

The Charm No. 3 I received from you in June has served me well. Sd./- T. Raju Pillai, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Vizianagram.

PROVED USEFUL

I feel very much pleased to inform you that the Charm proved very useful to me in several respects. Please supply No. 3 and two of No. 2 Charms per V.P.P. Sd./- Rao Sahib Thakur Buldeo Singh, Kamdar, D/- Indargarh Post (Rajputana).

WHAT NAVAROZI COSTS

No. 1.—Good for Item No. 1 only. Effective for 6 months. Price Rs 3 complete with Silver Locket.

No. 2—Powerful and efficacious Good for items 1 to 7. Effective for 1 year. Price complete with Silver Locket Rs 6.

No. 3.—**CAPABLE OF PRODUCING** wonderful results. Prepared on most auspicious moment ten times more powerful than No. 2, gives immediate results on all 12 items lasting a life time; a life-guard and a life long companion. Supplied in beautiful Golden Case. Price Rs. 25.

No. 4.—**SPECIAL HABIBI CHARM.** Specially made for fighting out individual evil influences according to time and date of birth of the possessor. Contains some rare herbs, and with a birth stone set in elegant Sovereign Gold Locket. Most sensitive of all charms. Gives instantaneous and marvellous results. Time and date of birth or time of writing should be given when ordering. Price Rs. 75 (Rs. 20 payable in advance).

N. B.—All Charms supplied complete with full particulars and instructions.

FOREIGN.—Prices No. 1, sh. 4; No. 2, sh 10; No. 3, £2-10; No 4. £6. Full value must accompany all foreign orders by Postal Order or by Bank Draft in a Registered cover

GUARANTEE

ALL NAVAROZI CHARMS

are issued under a guarantee. Should the user not be benefited, the full cost of the Charm will be refunded on the user giving a solemn declaration to this effect No unusual or unworkable directions—No Restrictions—You stand to lose nothing.

GREAT SPIRITUALIST NOW IN BOMBAY

Aged 120 still energetic and active. Habibullah Saheb's Murshed after 20 years of foreign travels to Holy places has recently arrived in Bombay and is giving personal consultations to a few persons in need. Wonderful prediction of your future. Rare herbal cures even for incurable diseases and unfailing counteracting of all evils. Consultation by Post, free. Personal by previous appointment. Charge Rs. 10/-. The only opportunity to consult a Spiritualist of a century experience bestowed with marvellous powers for those who act quickly.

ASK FOR FREE BOOK.

For more proof write for booklet "The Master Power" and the Testimonial List sent free on request.

HABIBULLAH SAHEB,

Makba Lodge, Junction of Palli & Turner Roads,
18, Palli Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay.

BLOOD-TESTS LEGALISED

Will Be Helpful In Solving Disputed Paternity Cases

The courts of New York State can now legally use the evidence of blood-tests in cases involving disputed paternity, wrongly identified infants, and the like Gov. Herbert H. Lehman signed tnree bills a few weeks ago that placed this class of jurisprudence in New York State on a par with that in Austria, Germany, Denmark, Italy, and Sweden, which have used blood-tests since about 1924.

The validity of the tests depends on the fact that there are four types of human blood known respectively as Types O. A, B, and AB. These blood-types are inherited by children from their parents according to exact and well-defined laws, and the blood-type of an individual does not change throughout his life.

The existence of four types of human blood was discovered in 1900 by Dr. Karl Landsteiner, of the Rockefeller Institute, who received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1930. Determination of blood-type requires only a drop or two from each individual.

These tests can not be used to prove paternity, because when the putative father's blood is of the right type, it does not indicate that he must be the father; only that he 'might' be. On the other hand, if his blood is of the wrong type. it is incontrovertible evidence that he could not be the father. Tests based on the blood-groups and also on other inheritable characteristics of the blood give a falsely-accused man about one chance in three of exonerating himself. Seven out of ten cases of interchange of infants, such as sometimes occur in maternity hospitals, can be corrected.—"Literary Digest."

COLOUR BLIND MOTORISTS

Motorists and their affairs hold the field. The latest problem in the motoring world is the case of the colour-blind driver, writes "New Health." The commonest form of colour blindness is that of being unable to distinguish red from green; it is called "Red blindness," or "Daltonism," after John Dalton, the well known chemist (1766-1844). In terms of normal colour-vision, when red-blind people look at red they see a kind of yellow not very unlike the grey they see when they look at green. To them both red and green are greyish, and therefore not readily distinguishable. Such persons cannot see the red cherries against the green leaves of the tree; a soldier's coat is a dirty yellow grey, the grass is greyish, and so forth.

Now, since the colours to be distinguished by the motorist are red, orange and green, it is clear that inability to perceive immediately and without any doubt at all which of these is being displayed is a matter of the utmost importance. Red-green blindness is very much commoner amongst men than women; exact figures are lacking, but it is thought that between two and four per cent. of men are colour-blind as against 0.1 per cent. of women. Furthermore, according to some authorities, the abuse of tobacco in some persons may precipitate this disability. Without in any degree wishing to strike a note of alarm or add to the embarrassments of the authorities, we ought to be alive to the possibility of colour-blindness in motor drivers.

MANNERS MAKYTH HEALTH

Someone has pointed out that, underlying the conventions of good manners, there is often a hygienic basis. Thus, it is bad manners to expectorate in public, in the streets, trains, vehicles, etc., but until we knew that the sputum in the vast majority of cases contains pathogenic bacilli, there was no scientific reason for expectoration being condemned.

Again, to sneeze 'au naturel,' that is without sneezing into, a handkerchief, is bad manners, and such merely it remained until we learned that in sneezing enormous numbers of micro-organisms are blown out into the air which has to be breathed by other people.

If one analyses breaches of good manners, one will in many cases find that the condemnation of them is based on some excellent principle tending to promote the public health.—"New Health."

The supervising nurse at the Chicago Maternity Centre looking over the equipment for the new ambulance to be put into service to rush premature babies to hospitals. The ambulance is equipped with an incubator and all the necessities for caring for the young patients. Chicago will also open a municipally operated milk station to supply mother's milk for premature babies. These two services are thought to be the first of their kind ever established.

Life Saved By New Method Of Blood Transfusion

Doctors Say "Continuous Drip" Device May Make All The Difference In Many Diseases"

How a patient dangerously ill with anaemia received nearly ten pints of healthy blood—and recovered—is told by two Middlesex Hospital doctors in a recent issue of "Lancet."

Their article introduces a new and revolutionary method of blood transfusion by which relatively enormous quantities can be given in case of need.

The blood of a healthy normal person is often of great benefit in serious illness, and voluntary organisations such as the London Blood Transfusion Service have come into being to ensure that hospitals shall always be able to provide this remedy in an emergency.

Hitherto, however, it has been held impossible to give a great deal of blood at one time, and the amount injected into the patient's veins is usually only about a pint or a pint and a half.

In the "continuous drip" method, now put forward.

"Contributions of blood are collected from a number of suitable donors—as many as ten have been used for a single case—and are mixed before use.

"A glass reservoir containing the mixed blood hangs at the head of the patient's bed; oxygen is bubbled through this to keep it fresh;

"Blood flows downwards through a long rubber tube into one of the patient's arm veins, at the rate of about 40 drops a minute—or a pint in four hours.

For Many Diseases.

The length of the rubber tubing allows the patient to move about comfortably in bed, and the supply of blood in this way has been continued as long as 51-1/2 hours without harm or discomfort.

At the end of this time the change in condition was so great that it was possible to perform a risky operation with success.

The inventors of the new device have now performed 17 large "drip transfusions" and they believe that there are many diseases in which a liberal supply of blood from outside the body will make all the difference between life and death.

RELIEF FROM ASTHMA

Open Air, Careful Diet, Freedom From Anxiety And Regularity Of Bodily Functions Are All Essentials Of Cure

One of the most distressing complaints from which the average person suffers is asthma. Its paroxysms leave the victim gasping painfully for air with throbbing head and bursting temples.

The complete incapacity for work which asthma entails is another serious feature. Many chronic complaints allow their victims to carry on business much as usual, but not so for the unfortunate individual who is prone to these choking attacks.

So many theories have been put forward as to the cause and so many cures have been evolved, that one is forced to wonder why the disease has not disappeared—for disease it is, insomuch that it is the result of an abnormal condition, whether that condition is due to unsuitable food. over-strained nerves or abnormal blood conditions.

It is somewhat analogous to hay fever and nettle-rash in the way it selects its victims, and no doubt all these sufferers, as also the sufferers from migraine, belong to one definite group whose vascular and nervous systems are highly sensitive and over-active.

Deep-breathing exercises have tate taken under medical supervision, has helped others. Removal of a source of irritation or infection such as bad teeth or dirty tonsils has often brought about an improvement.

When horse-hair, feathers, dust or other "foreign pro eins" are known to cause an attack and are encountered in daily work, change of occupation is imperative.

Open-air conditions, a careful diet, freedom from anxiety, and regularity of bodily functions are all necessary for the cure of asthma.—"News Chronicle."

HITLER INVITES JAP. DOCTOR FOR MOXA TREATMENT

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler will try the benefits of the world-famous Japanese moxibustion at the hands of a Japanese physician, so that he may "require less sleeping hours with less fatigue and greater physical efficiency."

At the Fuehrer's personal request, Dr. Gyokushu Takayania, 48, a noted moxibustion expert in Asakusa ward, Tokyo, will sail for Germany early in June to convince the German dictator of the efficacy of Japan's moxibustion process.

Dr. Takayama will also attend the World Medical Congress which is scheduled to open at Leipzig on July 14, with a view to introducing in person his method of moxibustion to the doctors of the world. Last November, he sent to the Berlin Medical College a talkie film entitled, "A Surgical Operation Without the Need of a Messes," showing his method of moxibustion. It is because of this film that he has been invited by the German medical world to attend the Leipzig congress.

On hearing this the German dictator, says the Jiji, expressed his earnest desire to have a try at moxibustior at the hands of Dr. Takayama. The honoured physician who has been engaged in the psactice of moxibustion for the past 15 years, declares that some of those diseases defying the modern medical art, such as cancer and syphilitic blindness, may becaused by his own method of moxibustion. He states, however, that even his method cannot be 100 per cent. efficient, unless accompanied by food specified by him according to the nature of the diseases.

X-RAYS AS TYPHOID KILLERS

"Typhoid Mary" was a noted pathologic figure in New York a few years ago. Not that Mary was unique in being full of typhoid germs and going about her affairs as if she were in perfect health. There are thousands in the country like her, all a menace to the community in which they live. Public health authorities would like to lay hands on them. Each is as dangerous as any oyster tainted by polluted water, writes the "New York Times."

After all the efforts of Illinois to purify the supply of drinking water, dispose of sewage properly, pasteurize milk and control milk dealers, the State has managed to reduce its typhoid cases from 20,000 a year (the figure for the period 1860-1900) to about 1,200. The figures are here quoted because they are probably typical of all populous States. How did these 1,200 contract typhoid in face of all the precautions against infection? According to Dr. Lars Gulbrandsen of the University of Illinois College of Medicine, Typhoid Marys and Johns are responsible.

Manifestly the typhoid carriers, pictures of health, must be rid of their germs. But how? Dr. Gulbrandsen applies the X-rays in weak doses once every two weeks. Six treatments of the liver and gall bladder and the typhoid bacteria are killed, which is just what might be expected when the germicidal properties of the X-rays are considered. The method is the only one thus far devised to cope expensively, practically and effectively with the typhoid carriers—when they are recoginzed.

Mustafa Kemal-The Maker Of Modern Turkey

Despite All His Successes And Glories He Still Sits on Volcano And Whether Or Not He Will Realise All His Ambitions Depends On Success Of His Economic Policy

By Mr. Syed Mohammad Nagri, M.A.

More than a decade of sweeping changes in Turkey, violently reactionary and fundamentally different from the long-established and age-worn traditional regime have not yet left even the most liberally-minded student of socio-politics free from scepticism about reactions which may set in, may be, culminating into the restoration of the Khilafat. The analogy of the French revolution and the abortive reforms in Afghanistan add uncertainly to an already-perplexed state of mind.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha is certainly not so popular and does not share even the infinitesimal part of the hold on popular respect as held by the Ottoman Khalifas with all their worthlessness, corruption, and indifferent attitude to public welfare. In fact, Mustapha Kemal is holding his own with the support of the army and a handful of men with power and influence. The old Pashadom's attitude is of judicious non miricordo, for they are afraid of the terrible vendetta which becomes the fate of those who dare to resent him openly. The past executions of Ghazi's opponents are still fresh in public memory and have not failed to produce the dramatic effect which they were intended to produce. There are subterranean forces working to strike him down and also friends who worship him as hero. In one word his is also the common story of all great statesmen.

SECRET OF HIS POPULARITY.

He is very popular with the people of upper middle class, not because of his personal charms and virtues as he has none—as a man he is more hated than liked. He is popular on account of his success as a national leader. His determination to make the people of Turkey nationally conscious is the real cause of his glory. The upper strata of the society just tolerates him and the lower is indifferent as long as it is left with sufficiency to continue existence. Ghazi has provided them with the long-needed peace and they cannot afford to lose it. The incessant wars and the reverses in the past have taught the Turks the bitter lesson that to survive in the struggle for existence they must shake foreign domination and they must be equal if not superior in all points of strength to their European adversaries. It has, therefore, been possible to break with the past and abolish the Khilafat which had become a foreign tool to check and retard the progress or the country. The Khilafat had outlived its usefulness and so it was easily abolished and erased unwept. The causes which helped Kemal Pasha to purge the country of the members of the ruling dynasty were essentially economic.

AN INTELLECTUAL GIANT.

Physically and morally a pigmy, Ghazi is intellectually a giant. As an organiser and propagandist he is unequalled. To him alone must go the credit of rejuvenating an almost dead nation. In this task he was helped by none except a few and opposed by the whole might of Europe as well as more powerful and influential leaders of his own country. He can read the future with a keen and shrewd accuracy. So far his readings of the reactions calculated to be produced by his revolutionary reforms on the national feelings have always hit the mark. His new moves are always full of dramatic effects so calculated as to rob the shock usually expected on the nation. He is always anxious to make the Turks understand their customary religion should not be the be-all and end-all of life. Customs centuries old, religious zeal and intellectual blindness are things insufferable to his dynamic mind. Even in matters of dress he would not suffer an everlasting and unchangeable system of things. The abolition of Fez is to him more important morally and not politically. It may not be an ugly thing but it is simply unbearable that people should still cling to a fashion introduced centuries ago in the blindness of their religious zeal; the fact bears testimony to the stagnation of men's mind unable to conceive new things.

A SHREWD POLITICIAN.

Mustapha Kemal's one idea was to build entirely a new nation of Turkey free from all the trammels of the old regime. He wanted the whole country to be politically and socially one and one only. A great number of Christians and Jews living in Turkey must be merged in the Turkish nation and the communal and minority questions must also be entirely dispensed with. To consolidate its power Turkey must unite all the people of diverse religions in one national cause. To achieve this end 'Turkey first and Islam next' must be the motto. Although denominationally a Muslim, Kemal does not believe in any religion. He is a devout follower of Machievellian principles in all phases of his life. He could win his immediate followers to make religion a personal concern and subjugate religion to politics, but to disturb the national feelings in this matter was very dangerous. Kemal, the resourceful man he is, attacked this question from an unguarded flank. He exploited the traditional rivalry between the Turks and the Arabs and made capital out of the latter's behaviour during the great war and skilfully played upon the feelings of the Turks about the things Arabic. Arabic as a national language must go. The religious institutions called madrassas and Tekkies which dessiminated Arabic language and culture were stigmatised as asylums of ignorance, fanaticism, and obscurantism and were abolished. The composing of Aribic types for the purpose of printing is difficult; so the Arabic characters were replaced with Roman characters. A vigorous caimpaign was launched by Mustapha Kemal Pasha himself on

(Continued on page 33.)

Lower in price, hermetically sealed and untouched by human hand.

Vitacup! That is the beverage people are drinking nowadays. A refreshing, strengthening, tonic food drink you can take whenever you are feeling tired and before you go to bed.

VITACUP is made from pure malt, eggs, full cream milk and delicious chocolate—balanced to suit all climatic conditions. So easy to digest. So soothing to the nerves. There's health in every cup. Not only for you, but for your children as well. VITACUP helps you to go to sleep quickly and to sleep soundly. VITACUP at night builds up strength for the next day.

A quarter pound tin of Vitacup contains sufficient for more than 20 cups. There is also a half pound tin containing twice the quantity. Each tin packed to suit local climatic conditions. There is no beverage of such fine quality at the price. Get in a good supply next time you go shopping.

VITACUP

COLEMAN AND COMPANY LIMITED, WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND

News From Far & Near

WORLD'S BEST DOG

The title of "best dog" of the International Canine Exhibition at Frankfort-on-Main was awarded to a hunting spaniel bred by Mrs. MacIntyre, of England, and owned by Mrs. Vanheer Waarden of Mydrecht, Holland.

* * * *

POPE PRAISES BRITISH SUNDAY

"British prosperity is due perhaps to the British habit of Sunday rest," the Pope told a group of Italian boys when he received them at the Vatican last month.

* * * *

N. R. A.'S RECORD

Five hundred and twenty-five laws relating to welfare, relief, and recovery were passed by the United States during 1933-'34. The acts ranged in context from relief financing to minimum wages on public works.

* * * *

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR ROAD HOGS

Habitual traffic-law violators and those unable to pay fines will be compelled to go to night school in Denver. Length of attendance will be based on the amount of the fine. None will be "graduated" without passing a written examination.

* * * *

BROADCAST FROM ST. PAUL'S

Services at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, will be broadcast throughout the British Empire the second Sunday of each month, beginning on June 9. Recording will be employed to bring the services to parts of the Empire where the extreme differences between local time and Greenwich Mean Time prevail.

ROBUST HEALTH IN 10 DAYS.

More than One Hundred Thousand pupils of all ages enjoy ROBUST HEALTH and EVERLASTING STRENGTH by My Scientific System of Exercises! Why not YOU? If you are suffering from Nervous Breakdown, Vital Depression, Constipation, Indigestion, or from any other annoying defect, so called incurable, I give you proof in 10 days that you can be cured of your malady. Write now for my FREE BOOK "My Scientific System of Graduated Physical Culture," which is fully illustrated. Send 2 annas stamp in a thick closed cover for postage with your full address to Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, Ootacamund (S. India).

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.).

STUDENTS' VICTORY

After a seven months' bitter struggle, the students of Al Azhar, the great Moslem Theological University, in Cairo, have succeeded in getting Sheikh Mustafa Marchi, their former rector, reinstated. The students went on strike when the Government refused to dismiss Sheik Marchi's successor and three weeks ago the University was closed. The successor resigned a week ago.

* * * *

10,000 MILES TO MARRY

Senor Juan Ignacio Pombo, the Spanish airman, has taken off from Hanworth aerodrome at dawn on a flight of nearly 10,000 miles.

He will pilot a British monoplane to Santander, Spain, and then attempt a solo flight of 9,000 miles across the South Atlantic to Mexico City.

It has been rumoured that a romance also lies behind the flight.

Senor Pombo will say nothing definite on this point, but a friend told the "News Chronicle": "If Senor Pombo succeeds in the flight, it is likely that his marriage will follow shortly."

* * * *

NEGRO UPLIFT

Only seven of the 7,000 Negroes living in Gloucester County, Virginia, are on relief-rolls. Ninety per cent of the 7,000 own the land they cultivate. For forty years they have been advised and guided by Thomas C. Walker, Negro, graduate of Hampton Institute, of whom it has been said, he "has done more for the race in Virginia than any other Negro born on its soil. His faith is a beautiful thing, and his optimism is of the kind that links itself with absolute trust in God."

* * * *

SONG IN LEGISLATURE

After appointing her Chief-of-Staff of the Lieut.-Governor and Speaker pro tem of the House of Representatives, the Legislature of Tennessee invited Miss Mary McCormic, the opera star, to sing a song in the Legislative chamber. On a ruling of the Speaker of the Senate, Miss McCormic was asked to sing and sang "Danny Boy."

* * * *

NO YELLING OR JAZZ

No smoking, no drinking, no extreme jazz-music, no yelling, no dark corners, no "crowding"—these are the rules laid down by Agnes Snyder, Chairman of the Faculty of Social Affairs Committee of New College, Columbia University, for the spring formal dance of the college. The boys and girls, it was said, did not behave so primly at last year's formal.

* * * *

ROYAL ACADEMY JOKE

A portrait of a military man entitled "The Major," by "Sick N. Hurt," was found at the foot of the statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds in the courtyard of the Royal Academy yesterday.

Although it was Varnishing Day at Burlington House and scores of the fortunate whose pictures had been accepted for exhibition attended, the picture remained unnoticed for over an hour, when it was removed.

Among those who saw it was Mr. Homerville Hague, the artist who applied to the magistrate at Marlborough Street for a summons against the Royal Academy to show cause why they had rejected one of his pictures.

OXFORD DEGREE FOR GERMAN DOCTOR

A proposal has come before the Convocation at Oxford that the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature should be conferred on Dr. Hugo Andreas Kruss, Director-General of the Prussian State Library, who is bringing the Bach manuscripts to Oxford for the Handel Festival.

This will be the first time the manuscripts have left Germany.

* * * *

ROMAN TEMPLE UNDER CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Traces of what are believed to have been a Roman temple built in the second century after Christ and converted some three hundred years later into a Christian church have been discovered in the tiny ancient town of Bietigheim between Stuttgart and Heilbronn. During restoration work on St. Peter's Church fine early mural paintings have been unearthed showing that the present Gothic Church erected in the fourteenth century replaced an early Roman Church built around a Basilica. In the foundations three and a half feet deep relics of a Roman amphora, Roman weapons and Roman bricks have been found.

WORLD'S POPULATION ON RELIGIOUS BASIS

If the population of the world, approximately 2,000,000,000 people were reduced proportionately, according to religious faith, to 100 persons, the Columbia University Press has estimated, there would be thirty-eight Christians, nineteen Confucianists and Taoists, twelve Hindus, eleven Mohammedans, ten Animists, eight Buddhists, one Shintoist, and one Jew.

* * * *

8,000 MEALS AT ONCE

Eight thousand meals can be served at a time in the Princess Royal Canteen on Sir Montague Burton's 100-acre Workshop Estate in Leeds.

The social centre of a community of 10,000 workers, the canteen has medical clinics, including a light-therapy department, while tennis courts and playing fields are available in the vicinity.

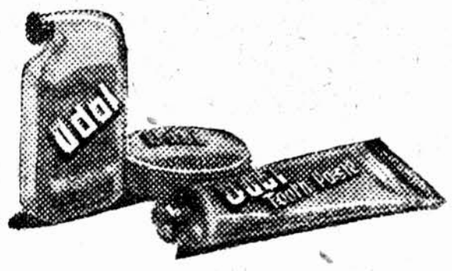
This modern mill commonwealth has a branch of the League of Nations Union which is believed to be the largest in Britain. There is a membership of more than 6,000.

Sir Montague believes in keeping his workers happy—and healthy. Modern ventilation processes change the air in the factories four times every hour.

TO BE REALLY *Beautiful....*

To be really beautiful, you must have perfectly clean, white teeth. Be wise. Clean your teeth every night and morning with the toothpaste that is world-famous, the toothpaste on which many of the most noted beauties rely — Odol.

Use Odol mouthwash, too. It will protect your mouth and throat from germs, and will make your breath fragrant and sweet.



Odol
TOOTHPASTE & MOUTHWASH

O. 4-35

Sunday Chronicle

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy

It May Fetch You

Rs. 100!

37

Readers Stand to get

Rs. 500

We undertake to buy this copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/- Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/, or Rs. 5/- if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS".

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of May will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs. 100
2	copies at	„ 50 each
4	„	„ 25 „
10	„	„ 10 „
20	„	„ 5 „
		Total Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

STEEL JACKETS FOR RADIO TUBES

Engineers Expect All-Metal Envelope Will Conduct And Radiate Heat More Readily Than Glass

Radio tubes are beginning to cast aside their thin glass skins for a more sturdy protective all-metal shell. A new line of these thumb-size, bullet-shaped detectors and amplifiers was introduced by the General Electric radio research engineers last month.

In appearance the black metal cartridges are vastly different from the glowing glass bulbs which radio has used since the invention of the Fleming "valve" in 1904. In operation the new tubes perform similar functions to the present glass units, but the engineers contend the new devices are superior for short-wave reception. Short lead wires in the tubes permit greater amplification at the higher frequencies, and the more effective shielding is designed to insure greater stability of operation.

EXTRA SHIELDS ELIMINATED.

The cartridge tubes dispense with the extra metal cans now used around the glass bulbs. The metal shell automatically serves as the shield to prevent the various magnetic and static fields of the various tubes from interacting.

The new tube bases have eight prongs, while the glass styles have from five to seven prongs. This means that the new units will not be interchangeable with the tubes now in use. New receiving sets are being developed, the first of which will be introduced during the summer to accommodate the metal jacketed tubes.

Engineers call attention to the fact that the tubes are smaller and shock-proof, making them specially adaptable to airplane and automobile radio outfits, where space is limited. Furthermore, they point out that the metal thimble conducts and radiates heat more readily than glass, aiding in lengthening the life of the unit.

Manufacturers see another opportunity in these tubes to reduce packing and shipping costs. Smaller cartons can be used and less precaution is needed in packing a metal tube than a glass bulb.

All-metal tube envelopes, while used in England for the past few years, are said to differ in several respects from the American tube. The American devices are heralded as opening a new era in radio, for they represent the first radical change in tube design since the audion of Dr. Lee De Forest appeared in 1906.

Two schools of thought have developed relative to the metal tubes. Both sides agree they are "something new to talk about." One side is convinced the tubes are ready for the market. The other faction, asserting that haste is to be deplored, desires further practical tests. This group sees no justification for hurrying, because, they contend, the new tubes in operation do nothing that the glass bulbs cannot do in the circuit.—"New York Times."

A disagreement that caused the breaking of their engagement was quickly patched up and T. Campbell Black, co-winner of the England-to-Melbourne air race, and Florence Desmond, actress, were married recently in St. James' Church, London. They are shown here just before they departed on a flying honeymoon.

THE DERBY

B. B. C. Programme

Transmission 1—Thursday, June 6, at 5-15 a.m., G.M.T.
Transmission 3—Wednesday, June 5, at 1-35 p.m., G.M.T.
Transmission 4—Wednesday, June 5, at 6-15 p.m., G.M.T.
Transmission 5—Wednesday, June 5, at 11-30 p.m., G.M.T.

A running commentary by Mr. R. C. Lyle on the 152nd renewal of the Derby Stakes will be relayed from the Grand Stand, Epsom Racecourse, on Wednesday, June 5, at 1-35 p.m., G.M.T. An electrical recording will be radiated in subsequent transmissions at the times stated.

The course follows a rough horseshoe formation, inclining downhill at the start and uphill at the finish. Since the shortening of Tattenham Corner, the sharp, critical bend before the final straight, the course measures exactly one mile four furlongs five yards.

The record for the new course is held jointly by Hyperion (1933) and Windsor Lad (1934), who covered it in two minutes thirty-four seconds, two-fifths of a second faster than Call Boy in 1927, and three-fifths of a second faster than Captain Cuttle in 1922.

The Derby Stakes were first contested in 1780 and are now worth about £6,000. On two occasions the same owner has scored successes with four horses; only one lady has won the race, when Lady James Douglas' Gainsborough came in first over the substituted Sucolk Course at Newmarket in 1918. Windsor Lad, last year's winner, won the St. Leger as well. Out of 148 horses entered for the race in 1934, only 19 took their places at the starting post. There were 154 entries for this year's event.

THE WORM TURNS!

Motorist Brings Damage Suit Against Pedestrian

A Motorist has sued a pedestrian in an accident case, according to "The Safe Driver," National Safety Council publication [U. S. A.] The motorist claims damages, it is said, for the shock and nervous strain he suffered when he was the pedestrian walking recklessly into the path of his car

"We can't go into the legal phases of this case," comments the publication, "but it does give us something to think about In about 99 cases out of 100 when a car hits a pedestrian the public and the cour are inclined to put all the blame ontse driver.

"Yet everybody k ths that pedestrians as a rule arnowst about as careless as the average motorist.

"Suppose the couts decide that a motorist is ableto recover damages from a pedestrainwhose carelessness gives the driver bad case of the jitters. What effect will that have on pedestrians' habits ?Will it improve them ?Will it give the pedestrian an adde dand a needed) sense of resonbility ?"

BETTER WIRELESS

New Way With Old Sets

Captain P. P. Eckersley, the former chief engineer of the B.B.C., caused speculation among a group of scientists at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, a few weeks ago when he read a Paper recommending the adoption of a new method of broadcast transmission.

Captain Eckersley claimed that the "asymmetric side-band transmission"—as he called it—would ease congestion and interference in the ether and, at the same time, enable the quality of broadcast music to be greatly improved.

He revealed, too that those who have helped him to develop the new system "somewhat cynically counselled non-publication—because they fear that the European authorities will take advantage of the knowledge, not to adapt transmitters to give the chance for better-quality reproduction but rather to crowd even more stations into the aleady over-burdened either."

In his paper he outlined suggestions for adopting the new method of transmission, cheaply and simply, in existing broadcasting stations

Moreover, he claimed that the adoption of this technique would not cause any dislocation, because listeners would be able to use the sets they now posses.

As new sets were old it would be possible to improve them up to the standard of the improved transmissions

Books On Japanese Constitution Banned

Dr. Minobe, Author, Takes News Calmly Saying He Will Not Change His Theory

The Japanese Home Minister Fumio Goto issued an order last month to prohibit the distribution of three books written by Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe—"Kempo Tekiyo" (Outline of the Constitution), "Kempo Seigi" (Interpretation of the Constitution), and "Nihon Kempo no Kihonshugi" (Basic Principle of the Japanese Constitution). He also ordered the rivision of "Gendai Kensei Hyoron" (Review of Present Constitutional Politics), and "Gikaiseiji no Kento" (Study of Parliamentary Politics) according to the decision reached at the Cabinet Council, following the report by Justice Minister Naoshi Ohara of the result of the examination of Dr. Minobe at the Procurator's Office.

With the issue of the above order the police of the country immediately confiscated the three books of Dr. Minobe from their publishers and book stores.

The Justice Department has not yet decided whether to indict Dr. Minobe on the charge of lese-majeste or not, and it is said that opinion is divided even among the officials of the Department.

Dr. Minobe calmly received the news of his books having been prohibited distribution, but declared despite the step taken by the Home Department that he would not change his theory.

"There is no way for me but to accept the order of the Home Department," he said, "Both 'Kempo Tekiyo' and 'Kempo Seigi,' have been published more than 12 years, the former going to the 12th impression and the latter to the fifth, and I cannot understand why they are to be suppressed to-day. If those books are in violation of the law, they should have been suppressed long ago. All Ministers of Home Affairs of the past should be held responsible for having neglected their duties. Again, as I had been lecturing on the Constitution at various universities for o long, Education Ministers and usiversity esidents of the past will also become responsible for allowing me to lecture. These are the points I cannot understand.

"If the theory that the Emperor is a constitutional organ is incompatible with the national structure of Japan, a serious doubt might also arise in the interpretation of the constitution by Prince Hirobumi Ito. In the interpretation given by Prince Ito, the term of 'Kikan' (organ) is used, and his interpretation is based upon the thought that the State is a legal body If my books are to be suppressed because of the 'organ' theory, what will become of the Interpretation of the constitution by Prince Ito ? If improper terms and expressions are used in my books in interpreting my theory or thought ,I will not hesitate to revise them, but I can never change my theory on the constitution I have fully stated this point to the procurator the other day.

WILL NOT CHANGE THEORY

"My theory is based on my conviction, and I will never change my theory because of the recent case. What step the Judical authorities might take, I do not know But even they say that they would not indict me if I resign from the House of Peers, I have no intention of resigning from the House nor from other posts, I have done nothing wrong ince I was appointed a member of the House of Peers, and I even think it would be ungrateful to resign from the House of Peers to which I was appointed by the Emperor. If the Justice authorities think there are grounds for indicting me, it will be proper for them to do so"

The Golfer—Look here, my man, we can't have you lying about here!

Tired Tim—Oh, and who are you?

The Golfer—I am the secretary of this golf club.

Tired Tim—Well, that ain't the way to behave to get new members!

pv

The March Of Science

COLOUR FILMS
New Invention Cheapens Manufacture

Two young musicians who took up photography as a hobby have given the world a new method for the manufacture of coloured films, says the "News Chronicle."

The inventors—Messrs. L. Mannes and L. Godowsky—were experimenting when they hit on the process. The firm of Kodak was so interested that both were taken into the research laboratories.

The new film, which is at present made for 16mm. cameras only will be on sale in this country in a few months. It has been named Kodachrome, and it is a great advance on the present Kodak colour process, which is called Kodacolour.

A demonstration of the process was shown in London, and a number of cinema experts were surprised by the colour quality of seaside scenes, groups of flowers, and portrait work.

"This brings colour photography within the reach of all cine-camera owners," Mr. E. Blake, managing director of Kodak, told the "News Chronicle."

"In the old system it cost about £115 for anybody who wanted to make and show coloured films, because of the necessity of a high-power projector, special lens and a double set of filters.

"Better results can now be obtained for as little as £30.

"In the new process the film has five coatings, one sensitive to red, one to green, and one to blue with layers of gelatine between which act as filters.

"The cost of developing will be approximately the same as that of the present Kodak colour process."

MOST INTELLIGENT ANIMALS

The chimpanzee leads the list of the ten most intelligent animals recently compiled by Dr. W. Reid Blair, Director of the New York Zoological Park. The list, based on tests to which animals have been subjected in psychological laboratories, placed the orang-utan second, elephant third, gorilla fourth, domestic dog fifth, beaver sixth, domestic horse seventh, sea-lion eighth, bear ninth, and domestic cat tenth.

HARDEST ARTIFICIAL SUBSTANCE

Boron carbid, new material made by combining the rare metal boron and ordinary carbon in the electric furnace, is the hardest known synthetic substance, and readily cuts practically anything but diamond. "Power Plant Engineering" recently reported that boron carbid is unaffected by the strongest acids and alkalies, is able to withstand compression of fifty tons to the square inch, expands only two-thirds as much as steel under the influence of temperature, is little affected by heat up to 1,000 degrees Centigrade (at which diamonds burn up completely), and is lighter than aluminum.

STIGMATA APPEARS AFTER DREAMING
Doctors Puzzled By Wounds Half Inch Deep On Woman's Body

Considerable attention has been aroused by the case of a 56-year-old widow, Mrs. Mary Conners, of Hempstead, Lond Island, U.S.A., on whose hands, feet and forehead have appeared stigmata of Christ on the Cross.

Mrs. Conners stated that on the night of Feb. 9 she dreamed she was walking up-hill, and suddenly found Christ walking beside her.

"He tried to talk to me of His sufferings," she said, "but could not make me understand. Then He took my hands in His and said: 'I will show you.' He touched His fingers to my palms and feet. In the morning I found wounds half an inch deep and an inch long on each of my hands and each instep."

According to psychologists some 90 well-authenticated cases of stigmata are a matter of historical record. Those who reject the mystical explanations declare them to be the result of auto-suggestion, induced by religious contemplation and fasting during Lent.

LOVE-MAKING AMONG FIRE-FLIES
Glow Found To Be Their Method Of Courtship

Young John Bonner Buck, zoologist of Johns Hopkins, went out into the fields on a Summer night last year, stop watch in hand. Object: To find out why fireflies flash their lights together just as if they were obeying a common signal. The unison is not perfect, yet so good that it has made biologists wonder these many years.

Zoologist Buck reports his findings in "Science." His records convince him that the fireflies are simply engaged in wholesale flirting. Drifting about in the air are the males, lighting up on an average every 5.7 seconds. Down in the grass are females, answering on an average every 2.1 seconds.

Males not necessarily see the females whom they are courting but they do see the lights of other males and "cut in" with their own lights. Zoologist Buck found no difficulty in exciting the males merely by turning his pocket flash-lamp on and off at the righ time.

CONSTANT FLIRTATION.

Often a male will signal to one female and receive responses from a second. Or several males will flash their love for one female. Or it may be that a female, weary of trying to interest a male who is responding to other coquetries, turns to another philanderer. All these complexities result in a general rhythmic flashing which seems to occur as the result of common consent but which is really nothing more than a statistical average of hundreds of flirtations. The lights always go out when a male finds his mate in the grass.

Love-making among the fireflies is surrounded by natural difficulties A breeze may break it up, not because it necessarily blows the males away but because they need still air to flash most effectively. As soon as two lovers have found each other the female loses her power of glowing. Too many marriages would thus leave some males in the air without any one to court. Result: No more lights, no more rhythm.—"New York Times."

ARTIFICIAL RAINFALL NEAR BERLIN

Theorists have frequently maintained that heavy artillery fire causes rainfall Agricultural authorities near Berlin have carried out experiments based on this belief. Cannons used for irrigation purposes have been put into practical operation with the result that at Stahnsdorf, for instance, rain has been procured by shooting at clouds distant 360 feet from the gun's mouth.

In the same district the productive quality of poor sandy soil has been increased five-and six-fold by the irrigation of the land with waste water, which has been found obtainable to the amount of 60 cubic meters to eacn hectare of land.

GLASS FROM THE SKY

Thousand of years ago a cosmic gem fell out of the sky, crashing to earth in the Libyan desert, 500 miles south-west of Cairo. This is the theory, now advanced by Dr. L. J. Spencer, Keeper of Minerals at the British Musuem, as to the origin of the strange lumps of glass of unknown composition, found in this burning stretch of desert. Other mineralogists are sceptical.

Natural glass is a phenomenon well known to science. As a rule it is caused by the fusion of lightning and sand. Examples found in the Arabian and other deserts are invariably tubular and friable. Another variety, known as tektites, occurs in meteoric craters, and has long been familiar as "obsidian," "water chrysolite," and "moldavite," the various names given to gem stones cut from it.

The Libyan glass, of which the Natural History Museum now possesses specimens, consists of lumps, weighing up to 16 lb.

FILMING HIS OWN SKI-JUMP

In preparation for the Olympic Games 1936 in Germany a film has been made in which a ski-jumper has taken unique pictures of what he sees during his flight through the air. Mr. Hans Ertl, the well-known ski-jumper of Munich performed the creditable feat of jumping off the 70 meter long Olympic Ski-jump at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, descending a gradient of 35 deg. at a speed of 22 seconds per meter with a 13 pound heavy film-camera strapped to his chest. He landed without a fall and recorded with his camera the picture of a big ski-jump from the jumpers point of view, a view which is sure to fascinate not only the followers of the sport, but also the professional camera man of to-day.

CATARACT

of any nature or duration can be cured by the use of "CATARACTIN", the infallible remedy for all sorts of Cataract. Ask for free booklet "CATARACT-PREVENTION and CURE" from; JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS and CO., 58 and 60, Princess Street, Bombay.

FOR QUICK SAFE RELIABLE
BIRTH CONTROL
USE
CONTRAFANT
The New German Oxygen Contraceptive
NO IRRITATIONS AFTER-EFFECTS FAILURES

KEEP IT ALWAYS AT HOME
PRICE Rs. 1-8-0 per tube
For Literature & Supply Write to
ANGLO-GERMAN DRUG, Co.,
P.O. Box 778 : : : BOMBAY.

MARGO SOAP

is a delicately perfumed toilet soap containing all the natural germicidal properties of NEEM OIL. An ideal soap for prickly heat and for all skins.

The use of a good antiseptic soap is a daily necessity and a toilette soap that combines the antiseptic properties is certainly to be preferred.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

The only genuine NEEM SOAP.

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL: Ballygunge, CALCUTTA.
Branch:—DEVAKARAN MANSION, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Atheist Movement In Soviet Russia

Grotesque And Clumsy Propaganda Against Soviet By Anonymous Writer

This is a small pamphlet of 32 pages published anonymously and printed at the Grand Printing Press, Bellimaran, Delhi. It, therefore, contravenes the Indian Press Act as the name of the publisher is not given as required by law. This pamphlet, which is said to have been widely circulated, is a piece of grotesque and clumsy propaganda against the Soviet in its so-called "Anti-God" campaign. It purports to be a translation of certain most damaging documents against the Russian Government which a religious body in Switzerland, composed of Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen, claims to possess.

People who are already familiar with the outcry against the Russian anti-religious policy, raised a few years ago by both the Catholic and Protestant Churches, will find all the wild allegations against that Government freshly re-stated in this pamphlet.

The charges against the Soviet by these religious people are that there is a despotic interference with religion in Russia, (For the benefit of Indian Musulmans the pamphlet insinuates that this extends even to Islam) that all the Churches have been desecrated gious schools. That a heartless and most cruel persecution of priests and religious people has been going on, culminating in the imprisonment and execution of many (including a number of Bishops); the banishment of many more and a reign of unspeakable tyranny and terror against those who do not want to abandon their creed. That the Christian religion is ridiculed publicly, and people encouraged to profane and blaspheme openly. That the Churches have been turned into museums, garages, offices, shops, stables, etc., and that people are taught to abuse God and to villify everything religious! That people were dying daily, through starvation, by the thousands and that chaos and disorders reigned supreme in that unfortunate country.

Such, the propagandists say, are the results of a god-less regime. All this which was calculated to startle the world and raised a fever heat prejudice against Russia fell remarkably flat.

In the pamphlet under review, there is besides, a bitter complaint that Russia is preaching Free thought wholesale and that it is sending missionaries for the purpose obroad. Is it not strange that these Christians should deny other people what they themselves claim as a right? Rightly or wrongly, Russia believes that Christianity in that country was not a power for good. Those who control its destiny, at present are determined to demonstrate to the people how baneful its effects have been, and at the same time to give them a scientific education based on rationalistic principles. Is it entitled to do this? Vested interest answers: No.

We do not know what is the real state of affairs in Russia. Many people, worthy of confidence, who have been there lately say allegations against that Government. In 1932 thirty-two Englishmen composing of politicians, tourists, scientists, journalists, publicists, merchants and others visited Russia. Most of them mention (and these accounts have been (published in the English papers) the wonderful changes for the better that have already taken place there in every department of life. In the "British Weekly" of August, 18, 1932 the Revd. John Lewis of London went to see things for himself in Russia. (At the time when the outcry was terrible). He says that the Churches in that country are free to persue their spiritual activities so long as they do not trespass on politics. He says that all over among the masses religion was extremely unpopular. "It is not, as we expected," writes Mr. Lewis, "a case of a deep instinct for religion among the masses being suppressed by an aggressive Atheist minority. It is the masses who have revolted against religion." Common sense, indeed, tells us that such must be the case otherwise the nation would not have stood this long. Yet in India they want us to believe all this nonsense! It is remarkable that the Anti Bolshevic paper "Le Tour" of Paris, warns people, in its issue of the 12th February 1935, to take with a grain of salt all the wild allegations about the anti-God movement.

Leslie Howard has become New York's present day matinee idol. At a recent performance nearly 600 women bunched at the stage door to catch a glimpse of the English actor.

Mr. Macpherson was leaving the club. The hall porter selected an umbrella from the stand and handed it to him.

"Many thanks"! said Macpherson, "you're a clever chap. How did you know it was my umbrella?"

"I didn't know it was your umbrella, sir", calmly replied the porter.

"What made you hand it to me, then?" asked Macpherson.

"Because it was the one you brought in, sir", explained the porter.

What Japan Is Reading

Dictionairies, Books On Military And Industrial Subjects And L.G.'s Memoirs Among Best Sellers

(From Our Correspondent).

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Judging from the sales of books the public interest in Japan has suddenly turned to serious matters, in the past one year or so. Another important change in the taste of the reading public of the country is their increased interest in European situations. Then, also the 39th anniversary of the Russo-Japanese War, and naval limitation problems have brought about a large sales of books on military and naval affairs.

One indication that the public interest has been turned to serious matters is the large sale of dictionaries and reference books. All big publishing firms strived to issue good dictionaries, which all have had good sales. There are English-Japanese, Japanese-English, and Chinese-Japanese, and other dictionaries as well as various kinds of encyclopedia. The sales of dictionaries and reference books are not limited only to those published in Japan. Also the Oxford Dictionary, New Webster Dictionary, and other English and French dictionaries are now having good sales.

But in all the books sold in the country, it must be mentioned that those on industries are occupying the foremost rank. Numerous Japanese books on industrial subjects have been issued, and they are being eagerly consumed. Then, among Japanese books, those treating of the Nippon Spirit are gaining in popularity which several years ago was controlled by Communistic treatises. The wide sale of books on national spirit and those on military subjects are said to be reflecting the present tendency in the country.

INTEREST IN EUROPE

Among foreign books, the most notable development is the sudden interest shown by the Japanese reading public in books treating of European political situations. This tendency is attributed by some authorities to the developments in Yugo-Slavia last year. Engineering and business publications of the United States are in an increasing demand. The sale of French books is also on the increase, there being imported many French books on arts, literature, law, and science. German books are on the decline, as only Nazi publications are obtainable.

English and French detective stories are quite popular, and it is said that the habitual readers of such detective books are divided into two distinct classes, old men and young men, there being only a very few middle-aged men reading such foreign detective stories. Foreign fiction generally does not have great sales in Japan, however it might be popular in its original country.

H. G. Wells' "Experiment in Autobiography" is said to have had a very large sale in England, but it is not read much in Japan. On the other hand, Lloyd George's War Memoirs are having a large circulation in this country. Of course, the popularity of "War Memoirs" is due to the increased general interest in all books concerning war and military matters.

Among Japanese novels recently been published, the best sellers are "Tokei" by Richihi Yorkmitsu and "Sunkinsho" by Junichiro Tanizaki. They are both not of the type that can be called popular, but they are highly artistic literary works.

Another tendency in the publishing business in Japan is the large number of books concerning Japan published in English. While those books on Japan might have been originally issued for consumption in foreign countries, they are also having a very large sale among foreign residents and visitors in Japan.

Two men were talking about the eloquence of a certain M. P.

"Yes," said one, "I like to hear him talk, but he always reminds me of a fisherman friend of mine. This chap was telling of one of the big ones he had caught when a listener interrupted:

"I notice that in telling about that fish you caught you vary the size for different listeners.'

"'Quite right,' admitted my friend, 'I make it a point never to tell a man more than I think he will believe.'"

* * * *

He was on his way home with his new car, which was absorbing all his attention, when it struck him that he had forgotten something.

Twice he stopped, counted his parcels and searched his pocket-book, but finally decided he had everything with him.

When he reached home his daughter ran out, stopped with a surprised look on her face, and cried, "Why, father, where's mother?"

SWASTIK HAIR OILS

Agreeably perfumed in six different scents—delicate but distinctive flower like perfumes. Swastik Hair Oils are made from the purest, refined vegetable oils and are entirely free from mineral oils which are used by so many hair oil manufacturers. Strongly recommended for promoting the growth of hair, preventing premature baldness, erradicating dandruff and as a pleasant refreshing tonic to the scalp.

The SWASTIK OIL MILLS, Ltd.
Bombay, No. 15.

ENGLISH CHILDREN FEEL BENEFITS OF SLUM CLEARANCE

These pictures illustrate what is being done in England to clear away the slums. They show the re-housing work wherein new houses replace ramshackle tenements and cellars. In the picture at TOP a street in the slums of London is shown; children are forced to play in narrow streets where traffic is heavy and where sunlight permeates only for the briefest periods. Contrast this with the picture BELOW, where a new street has risen from the dust of the old. Flowers, gardens, plenty of room and sunlight and air give children a chance to live normally. Such homes as these are being built at the rate of thousands per year in English cities. Through government subsidy they are available to even the lowest wage-earner.

Mustafa Kemal-The Maker Of Modern Turkey

(Continued from page 27.)

the eve of his first visit to Constantinople to educate the entire nation in the use of Roman characters. State primary and secondary schools were set up for mass education. Great attention was paid to train up teachers first and now education is spreading rapidly. The idea of latinising the Turkish script is a bold one and creates an absolutely new epoch in the history of mankind.

SITTING ON A VOLCANO.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha has succeeded to a very great extent in transforming Turky into a modernised Western country in exterior appearance although the mass of the people in the interior are still in their old state of ignorance and poverty and these outward apings reflect no credit on the inner culture or progress of the country. This tendency has been contemptuously decried and there are many who fear that Turky will ultimately lose its individuality. But such fears are of course without foundation, as instead of losing their individuality the Turks are becoming more self-reliant and have lost their deep-rooted feeling of inferiority-complex.

Despite all these successes and glories Mustapha Kemal is sitting on a volcano and whether or not he will realise all his ambitions depend on the success of his economic policy. As yet he has not been able to improve conditions much. Agriculture, the mainstay of the Turks in its present state, seems not very promising. Huge tracts of land are lying waste and desolate. The greater part of Asia Minor is absolutely barren, the rocks and the hills are frightfully bare of trees. But about Smyrna, Adana and Mersine one can see luxuriant vegetation and crops. Government is encouraging agriculture very much and the extensive irrigation works are being constructed to water the lands. Public works are also engaging special attention of the Government,—"Hindustan Times."

HITLER—"A MESSENGER FROM HEAVEN"

An article on Hitler in "Arbeitertum," the journal of the German Labour Front, tries to remove current misconceptions about him.

His character, it declares, cannot be conjugated like verbs in a grammar-book. Nor can it be expressed in percentages: 75 per cent for and 25 per cent against. No one can understand him who does not see that, at the very least, he is a 100 per cent man, an inviolable whole.

Rebuking the sceptics, the article points out that man can now fly ("a thing which was logically impossible can now be logically proved"), and goes on: And above all they forget that eagles are born. Eagles which dwell amid the highest mountains. Their eyes are keen and range over the whole land. Those on little hills and in valleys cannot see the eagle, they know nothing of the great open spaces up above. So they utter cries of distress and moan in perpetual darkness. But when he swoops down into the valleys on his mighty wings and they hear the rushing of his pinions they tremble. He is beyond all their expectations: they can only quiver with fear.

Our leader is one of these eagles. A messenger from Heaven, dwelling on the high mountains, on the mountains of virtue, wisdom, and strength. No need to point that out or to prove it. It is a fact, a dispensation of Providence, a supreme command.... We must all learn from him. For the virtues of divine religion are the virtues of our Leader. These virtues are decorum, honour, comradeship, the strong pure will, self-sacrifice, loyalty, and unceasing work and love for one's neighbours. He gives food to the hungry and warmth to those who are suffering cold. Think of the wonderful Labour act which has been passed under his leadership. He makes masters servants and servants masters. He converts enemies into brothers: and of two who would go to the right and the left he makes one right person,—"Manchester Guardian."

FREE BOOK ON Diabetes! Reveals STARTLING New Theory!
Hundreds CURED daily! Get a Copy TO-DAY and cure yourself AT HOME!
VENUS RESEARCH LABRY,
P.O. BOX 587 CALCUTTA.

What Is In Your Horoscope?

Let Me Tell You FREE

Would you like to know without any cost, what the stars indicate your future will be; whether you will be successful, prosperous and happy; about business, love, marriage ties, friends, enemies, travels, sickness, lucky and unlucky periods; what pitfalls to avoid; what opportunities to grasp; new undertakings and other information of untold value to you. Here is your chance to obtain an Astrological Interpretation ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Professor ROXROY Noted Astrologer

FREE Your Astral Reading consisting of not less than two typewritten pages will come to you at once from this great astrologer whose predictions have excited the interest of two continents. Let him tell you FREE startling facts that may change the whole course of your life and bring success, happiness and prosperity.

Simply write your name and address plainly, state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss, also give date of birth. No need to send money but if you wish you may enclose 8 annas—(P. O. or stamps) to cover postal expenses. Don't delay. Write now. Address ROXROY STUDIOS Dept. L 1001 Emmastraat, 42, The Hague, Holland. Postage on your letter to Holland is 3-1/2 annas.

NOTE: Prof. Roxroy is held in high esteem by his many clients. He is the oldest and best known astrologer on the Continent and has been practising at the same address for over, of 20 years. His reliability may be judged by the fact that all of his work for which he makes a charge is on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The sea-voyage was very pleasant. We left the shore of Bombay on Thursday. 9th instant at about 11 p.m. by S. S. "Varsova", the mail steamer. We had a very fine sleep all night though, and on the next morning we found ourselves in the midst of vast sea—the waves whispering sweet tunes as they tried to come near the ship....

It was wonderfully nice watching the sun-rise at sea. We passed the whole day in pleasant moods, now reading some paper or book, then hearing a story or having a ramble on board the ship, and occasionally, perhaps

It was wonderfully nice watching the sun going down deep into the sea....

more often partaking of the fruits, and at intervals enjoying songs and dance-pieces by little Sheila. It was equally—if not more wonderfully nice watching the sun going down deep into the sea, now on the left of our boat: the sunset at water produced peculiar colours—it was simply very beautiful.

We had another restful night. But the morning revealed to us that the sea had grown a little rough. Some of our friends felt a bit bad; but we were quite alight —I mean little Sheila and myself. We were therefore useful to our friends, serving hem with fruit, water or whatever they required..... Of course, Sheila also began to feel like vomiting—and now she was practically tired of the journey, so I had to keep her occupied all the time with games, sports, recitations, dances and rambles on the deck.

Anyway, we reached Keamari—the port of Karachi—quite safe on Saturday, 11th May at exactly 12 noon. Our friends did expect us to be in Sind shortly of course, but they never knew we would reach all of a sudden on this day —so, they had a pleasant surprise .....and we became all very glad to have met one another after such a long time!

The same evening I got an opportunity to see the Balkan-ji-Bari children who had met at their head-quarters. And on the next day I met another big section of our Bunder Road Extension groups. The children were all busy making preparations for the forthcoming Gathering at Hyderabad. It was therefore not nice disturbing them too much. All the same they were kind enough to sing me songs and show me certain dances: I enjoyed them all to my heart's content.

* * * *

Then I came to Hyderabad. Here also the children were busy making preparations for the function. One felt very much enthusiastic himself, seeing the enthusiasm prevailing amongst children here. They were feeling such a great joy at the thought that they were to be hosts of so many children from all parts of the country.

.....All of a sudden came orders from Director of the Health Department and the District Magistrate to stop the gathering in view of the fact that small-pox had not yet completely subsided at Hyderabad. It was inadvisable calling children to the place when there was even a little danger of infection. Under the circumstances, we had no other go but once more to postpone the gathering 'sine die.'

After that I went to Larkana, where a telegram from our President awaited me, informing me that she had gone to Sukkur and asking me also to proceed there. Somehow the work of Balkan-ji-Bari at Sukkur had practically come to a dead-stop; but by our going there, we were able to revive it. It has now been taken charge of by a set of very responsible persons, under whose guidance, we are sure, the branch there would work very nicely now.

It looked cruel, however, to mar the enthusiasm of Hyderabad children, who, as I have told you previously, have been making preparations for the Children's Gathering functions since very long time. We, therefore, decided to have local branch anniversary celebrations during the same days. Children felt like having something better than nothing —but they are looking forward eagerly to the holding of the gathering, when children would come from other centres....

I am, to-day (Saturday, May 18) at Hyderabad (Sind). Many other workers from various branches have also come, as their meeting has been arranged to know the report of our work, and to consider further improvements for the betterment of the movement. Children had an excursion yesterday, they are staging a variety performance to-day and to-morrow, and they will be having sports on Monday. An exhibition of things prepared by and for children has also been arranged. I shall be giving a detailed account of this function, illustrated with photographs taken on the occasion, in the next Sunday's issue.

Little Sheila, who entertained us so much on board s. s. Varsova.

FAMILY GUESTS

(BY A. P.)

"The best thing to do, Charlotte, is close the house and come here. I have room for you and the children. I'll try to make you comfortable until James can get on his feet again. Tell him I want him to come here."

"It's very good of you mother. I'm sure I don't know what we would do—"

"Say no more about it. I'll have the second floor rooms put in shape and you move in.

So Mother Brewster, in her old age, opened her house and gave a home to her daughter's family in the hour of their distress. She was an elderly woman, close to seventy years of age. She had settled habits fixed ways of doing things such as serving meals, dealing with tradesmen, reading her newspaper by the open fire, resting quietly after dinner.

The coming of the children made stir in the old house. It was hard for their grandmother to adjust herself. She bore the noise and the interruptions as well as she could, but the children at table were almost too much for her. Their mother believed that they ought to be allowed to talk at table. Grandmother did not think that the conversation of a five year old girl and a seven year old boy added anything to the gaiety of the occasion and said so in an exasperated moment.

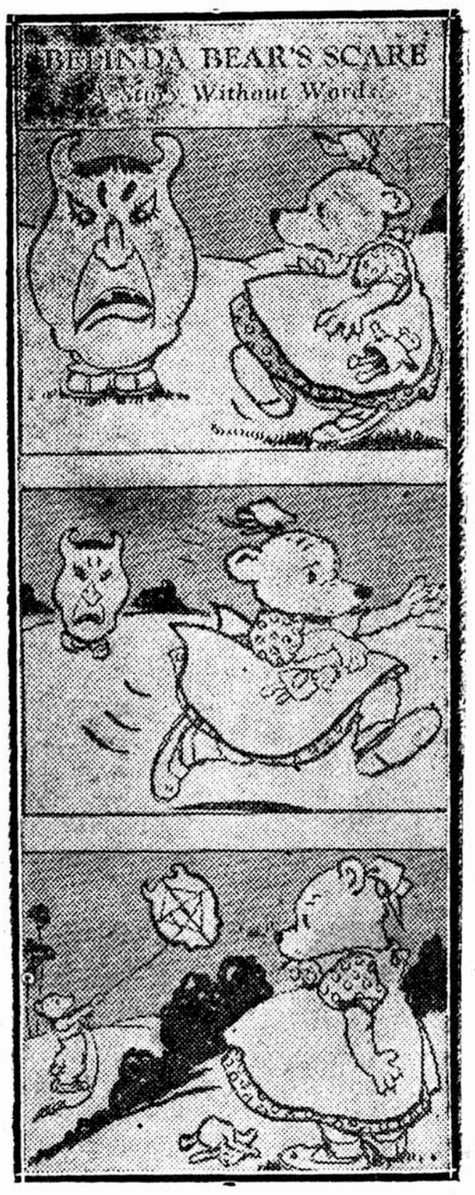
"But mother, the dinner hour is the social hour for the family. The only time when the whole group meets. I want them to share in it. I want them to learn how to talk at a table. And how to behave."

"I agree with you about their learning to behave. And how to talk at the table. My idea is that they ought to have such training apart from the group at the dinner table. I think it would be just as well for little Henry to learn not to talk with his mouth full, to keep his fingers out of his salad, and the like. And I must confess a lack of interest in the prolonged conversation of two infants."

"Of course, if you don't want them here, if you don't want us in the house—that's another matter."

"Don't talk nonsense. Give the children their dinner in the nursery and let us have peace at the table. You never babbled at the dinner table. Where did you get such an idea?"

Many a family has depression guests. There are causes for friction and plenty of it. It is hard for the host ss as well as for guests but if the guests remember that they are guests and act accordingly life will move with



greater smoothness. It is fine to play ths game according to the rules but suppose your hand is weak? You can't force the outcome. You have to wait for a new deal. Meanwhile be as tactful and as patient as you can be. Do all you can to help. Shield the children as much as you can and do the best you can. The obligations of a guest are all yours.

THE MOON

(SENT BY DOROTHY SWAN.)

1 The moon, in the midst of a starrylit sky.
Is clothed in her silver pale gown,
That beautiful lantern which lights up the sky,
In heavenly radiance looks down.

2. Lower and lower she silently goes,
As she peers thro' the bushes and trees,
And watches the earth while the campfire glows,
And lights up the ships on the seas.

3. She glides over mountains and valleys and hills,
While passing the stars in the sky,
And heaven's dark mantle with adiance fills,
Till the end of her journey on high.

4. She fills nooks and spaces with silvery light,
Which brightens the earth like a hall;
And cheers up the fairies by shining at night,
Resembling a large silver ball.

5. Is she weary I ask? She seems, Oh so pale;
As she silently glides along.
My question's unanswered. What does it avail?
Soon her presence fades off with the dawn.

FLIES ARE DANGEROUS

(SENT BY SIS. VIDYA)

Flies are carriers of germs, or disease, as all should know.

There is nothing a fly likes better than a feed from a heap of garbage; anything that is decaying will please a fly, and as you can guess, this kind of rubbish holds germs, and these germs na-

turally cling to the hairy legs of the fly.

After Mr. Fly has had his meal he will probably come and rest on our hands, or on the food on your table, or it may even alight in a glass of milk.

However the fly is not "personally dirty." You watch next time you notice a fly that has settled for a while, for generally when these insects are resting they improve the opportunity by doing a little scouring of their legs or burnishing their wings.

The grey body of the fly, like that of any insect, is divided into three parts—head, thorax and abdomen. The eggs are brown.

When I was a little girl I always wondered how flies could possibly walk up and down straight slippery windows. Have you ever puzzled over this, too? Well, it is because, besides having the ordinary tiny claws with which the feet of most insects are equipped, the fly has special hairy pads, by the aid of which it can walk up the slipperiest and steepest glass window panes without sliding. The little hairs ooze sticky liquid as it walks, and it is really very difficult to shake a fly's footing on any surface, however slippery.

This house pest does not chew food; oh, dear, no; it lacks the proper kind of jaws, and so it just sucks in liquids, and it can also spit out a certain juice which makes small solid particles dissolve, if there are not sufficient liquids available.

SOMETHING TO MAKE

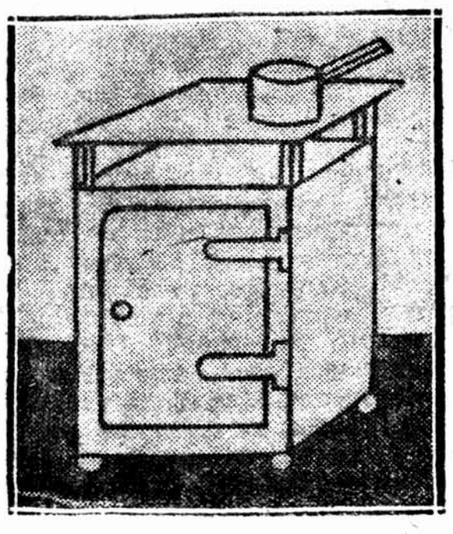
Here is a jolly little gas cooker which you can make for your doll's kitchnette.

The body of the stove is made by sticking two matchboxes together, and these are then covered with white paper.

Draw the door and hinges with pen and ink, and stick a bead to one side for the handle.

Next cut four half-inch pieces of matchstick, and stick them to the four upper corners—as you see them in the picture.

Cut a piece of card a little larger than the stove-top, and then stick this to the tops of the four little posts.



The cooker is now finished, but it will look nicer if you stick four small beads to the bottom corner for feet, and paint the sides with a shiny black paint—leaving the door white.

Pill-boxes with matchstick handles make perfect saucepans, and their lids can be used for frying pans.

THE TAIL GAME

Have you heard of the Three Blind Mice? Well, here's a little game about them.

Draw a large picture on a piece of cardboard of one of the Three Blind Mice without a tail. On the picture make a few circles containing numbers. The circle with the biggest number—10—should be placed where the tail really goes. Tie a piece of wool to a pin for the tail.

This is how you play. Each player closes his or her eyes, picks up the tail and tries to stick it in the right place. Ten points are awarded when this is done, and so on, according to the numbers on the picture. Of course, the one who gains the most points wins the game. Each player has a certain number of tries. You decide how many tries before you begin the game.

CRUSTS AND CRUMBS

I wonder if you have ever played this fine out-of-doors game? As many players as you like can join in, but it is necessary to have an odd number of players. Someone is chosen to be the leader, who forms the players into two teams, naming one team "Crumbs" and the other team "Crusts."

The leader then calls out the name of one of the teams, and all the players in that team must run to a given place—such as a fence or a wall—with the players in the second team chasing after them. Supposing the leader has called out "Crusts" the "Crust" team must run to the fence or wall and the "Crumbs" must chase them.

If a Crumb catches a Crust before the wall is reached, that particular "Crust" must fall out of the game. The player who is the last one left in a team gains five points for his or her side. The game then starts again, and the team which manages to score twenty points first, is the winning team.

LIMERICKS

There was a small hiker, named DAN,
Who thought he could walk to Japan;
But was weary and spent,
Before he reached Kent,
And had to come home in a van.

There was a young lady, named NELLIE,
Who liked Cheddar cheese with red jelly;
But Gorgonzola.
Could never console her,
She thought it deplorably smelly.

A SHOWY TRICK

This is a very showy trick, and most easily done. To start with, you need a picture postcards and a small box; then you ask your

victim if he can balance the box on the edge of the card.

Of course, if he tries he will fall. Then you take the card and hold it as shown in the sketch which is above, with the forefinger level with the top of the card. The rest is easy, for the little box will stay apparently balanced as long as you like.

RIDDLES

(SENT BY BRO. P. D. DARNEY.)

Why is a lean monarch like a thoughtful man? Because he is thin-king (thinking).

What is the difference between a postage stamp and a lady? One is a mail-fee and other is a female.

Why is a card player always in a good company? Because he plays with kings and queens.

If an egg could speak what jam would it mention? Ma-me-laid. (Marmalade).

What do you find in an empty box? Plenty of room.

What is bought by yard and used by foot? Carpet.

What it is that, the longer it burns the shorter it grows? Candle.

THE RACERS FOR THE_____DASH PAST,
THEY_____AND NEAR THE GOAL AT LAST,
THEY ONLY HOPE THE RECORD THEY'LL BREAK,
ONE WINS, AND_____THE PRIZE, A_____
FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH FOUR FIVE-LETTER WORDS THAT ARE TRANSPOSITIONS OF THE SAME FIVE LETTERS. USE THESE FIVE LETTERS→ A E K S T

What has many holes yet holds plenty of water? Sponge.

What is the thing which has no flesh nor bones yet has four fingures and a thumb? Glove.

Why is the fast bowler at cricket like a dentist? Because he often removes stumps.

Why is the river lazy? Because it never gets out of her bed.

Where do you find towns without men and oceans without water? On the map.

Why is the river like watch? Because it never runs without winding.

What is the thing when it loses its eye only nose is retained? No (I) se.

Why is the pig like an ink? Because it tries to run out of the pen.

What is that in-visible and never out of sight? Letter 'S'.

How can you change a boy into girl? By adding 'y' to a lad (Lady).

What goes up when rain comes down? An umbrella.

Why is the 'T' like an island? Because it is in the middle of the water.

Which sea is without water? letter 'C.'

WANT TO JOIN?

The result of the last competition will be announced and the new one set next week. I hope heaps of letters from you await me at Bombay. You will find replies to them all too in the next issue. Those who have returned the forms duly filled in will receive their certificates in due course of time.

Perhaps some new applications have been sent to me for the supply of forms and full particulars of the Association: They will be attended to immediately on my arrival there. Who are the others wishing to join this great Brotherhood? Why have you delayed—why not write to us to-day?

Do you know any thing that would be useful to others—or, do you desire others to let you know of something particular: In both these cases, please do write to me, and I shall try my best to prove helpful.

Kindly address all co munications (mentioning your age) directly to:—

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Here you see a picture which just wants finishing off. Quite easy to do, too. Just draw a line with pencil or ink from 1 to 2 and then to 3, and so on all round till you have completed the outline. Then finish it off with paints or crayons, or just shading with a pencil.

LIFE AND LETTERS

A MODERN EPIC BY JULES ROMAINS: AN IMPRESSION

(By CASIMIR).

First published, in the earlier parts of the series, in 1932 in France, M. Jules Romains' quiet but ambitious "Les hommes de bonne volonte" (Men of Good Will) easily offers itself as a single work (one had almost called it 'masterpiece' if the term were not rendered into a wash-out phrase) of unquestionable merit, an appeal, a charm and above everything else, of a certain humanistic flavour (as its all-too-simple title hints) that, if it did not strike one as distinctly modernist either in its conception or technique, bears the impress of a modern awareness, a definite viewpoint, a particular approach towards reality.

FORM OF SPIRIT

M. Romains started with a plan that is hardly original: in fact, he has merely conformed to the fashion of the long novel that embraced a whole epoch-both internally and externally—a fashion, one is afraid, that has come to stay, as they say, if anything could be said to have come to stay in the "Waste-land" of present-day literature in the midst of violent change, warring tendencies, despair, sterility. One sees, of course, the plan as far as the (if one may say so) mechanics of M. Romains' novel are concerned in its structural form because, the spirit of that novel is the outcome of a highly individual and as one believes, fresh and interesting approach. Does Romains' book repeat the plan of Romain Rolland's "Jean Christophe" or Mann's "Buddenbrooks" (to pick up only two titles out of a whole class of books)? Is he preoccupied with recreating the vanishing or vanished world epitomised by a series of scenes or a procession of men and women which and who, in form, colour, tone, contour, gesture, attitude, speech, are related, outside the orbit of individuality, to the setting, the back and foreground where they flatter for a moment in thought, feeling and action?

POSSIBILITIES OF APPROACH

One might say simply that M. Romains' is an interesting book and the bits of incident, of ordinary narrative that spin those little chapters of his, in book after book, are strung together, without any perceptible effort, into a whole that evokes the spirit not merely of the early twenties or of that monstrosity in contrast, the half-secretive, mysterious city of Paris, but of 'life itself, in its various aspects of experience, in its (is it necessary to say it in so many words) significance in a particular epoch. Or it would perhaps be better to say of Romain's vision of that life which alone could justify the writing or readability of his book, that he cannot hope to improve on the artistic and intricate Balzacian detail, France's exquisite description of Parisian places, Zola's amazing, laborious research, Barbusse's poetry and rhetoric. Maupassant's romanticism, Proust's almost clinical analysis; nor is it in the power of a single artist, however gifted, to so much as reach the level in certain qualities of artistic workmanship of any of these classic writers.

MODERN TENDENCY

But it is quite possible—and the success of Romains' book under notice easily demonstrates it—to create a work of literature by the employment an individual vision provided it is combined with the ability to transcribe it into a harmony of design. It is a question of attitude, one of approach: and the main appeal of the genuine modern literature consists in this purity, sheer strength of inspiration. Modern criticism, with its palate jaded and debauched, suffers even from a too natural reaction against the traditionalism of form—a reaction that explains away the incoherence, the intelligibility, the inevitable need to devise a new verbal apparatus to express complex, and terrible sensibilities. M Romains, of course, does not belong to this class of writers. He is utterly undemonstrative: one might almost say contemptuously so. He even employs the traditional form—there is no reason why one should discard it under ordinary circumstances.

AN EPIC

"Les hommes de bonne volonte' apparently smacks of a positive didacticism evoking as it does of the peaceful bourgeois with his soul torn between thoughts of despair. It 'tastes' insipid. But misleading though it might appear, it is a little symbolic whether, as would appear, James leads these men of goodwill—James, whose heroic figure is postured against the sad sky charged with the European doom, is, perhaps the most typical of these men of goodwill "a la" Romains, of the intellectual and man of action expressed in a single phrase of philosophic thought, a single gesture of human courage, of the highest human heroism. But let it not be thought that these men of goodwill occupy the centre of Romains' stage. On the contrary. M Romains taught philosophy at the Sorbonne for some time and his lightest pages radiate the philosophic sadness and charity of his soul: and these, more than other qualities, contribute to the power of his narrative, to the epic that he composes by filling his stage with every type of humanity. It is a historical record with the exactitude of history without its enigmas: a human narrative essentially which plumbs the depths of the humblest, most miserable modern soul with a poetic, dramatic power matched with that of philosophic perception. It is simply a modern epic in which every essential human emotion, every conceivable human experience are depicted with surprising and great art.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local. Rs. 20-0 ... Mofussil. Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local. Rs. 6-0 .. Mofussil. Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

THE CAMERA WYZARD

(Continued from page 17.)

entire attention is absorbed on what he is doing—simple and modest to a fault he is never unstinting in praise where it is justified—and praise from him with regard to photography is worth while. His criticisms are always constructive, his suggestions given with an open hand.

OPINION OF INDIAN STUDIOS AND PICTURES.

What does he think of our pictures? That is a question which was sure to arise. Well, I asked him, and after a moment's meditation he remarked, holding his head in his hands "If your men could buy gold cameras studded with precious gems they would strain every means to purchase them. They don't realise the importance of lenses and the correct way to use them, proper lighting and the technique of photographing from different angles seems to be practically unknown in this country." As for our pictures he has admired many and thinks "Amrit Manthan" is easily the best from the photographic and recording point of view.

It may interest you to know that this enterprising young man who has spent 10 years of his youth in acquiring first hand expert knowledge in his line is one of the cameramen responsible for that land-mark in silent cinematography the film called "Metropolis." Any one of you who have seen this screened will be assured of his powerful trick photography. A talkie version of the same film is under production and he has been requested to return and help to make it, but at present his interest in India keeps him here and it is to be hoped that those who wish to do so will have the opportunity to benefit by his services—the vivid sense of humour and action which characterize a cartoon camera-man will soon be enjoyed by those who see the latest Ajanta production—the work of Bodo Sutschwager and his colleagu Sri Courtnis the School of Art artist who has shown ingenuity and talent in striking out a new career for himself in designing cartoons in which his clever figure creations are often convulsingly amusing.

IF YOU WERE INDIA'S DICTATOR, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

A prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded by the Editor of this journal to the sender of the article containing the most striking suggestions on this subject. The article, which should be type-written, should not exceed 250 words in length and should reach the Editor's hands not later than 6 p.m. on 5th of June, 1935. The Editor's decision on the award will be final and binding on all competitors. The result of the competition will be announced in our issue of 16th June 1935.

KANNADA SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Cashed even before maturity

TOTAL YIELD Rs. 4-6-0 % P. A.

Paid once half yearly at 3-1|8 p.c. p.a. with an addtional 1-1|4 p.c. p.a. on maturity.

IF LEFT TO ACCUMULATE
Rs. 100 WILL AMOUNT TO
Rs. 122-13-6

FULL PARTICULARS FROM:—

CANARA BANK
LIMITED
ESTD. 1906.

OFFICES AT:
Bombay-Fort, Bombay-Mandvi, Hubli, Calicut, Cochin, Ernakulam, Alleppey, Bangalore, Davangere, Chickmagalur, Mangalore-Bunder, Mangalore-City, Kasaragod, Puttur, Buntwal, Karkala, Udipi, Coondapoor & Gangoli.

Subscribed Capital 6,00,000

Paid up Capital 3,31,000

Reserves 4,50,000

Deposits 58,62,000

Working Capital 73,49,000

Guarding The Peace Conference

miral Sims, Foch, Joffre, Sir Henry Wilson, and many of the British Ministers, all of whom I came to know very well indeed.

President Wilson possessed the most remarkable memory of any man I have ever known. On arrival at the Place de L'Etoile he took one look at me, and—"Brust, isn't it," he said with a smile, extending his hand and shaking mine warmly, "we met in Washington when you came to U.S.A. with A.J. Balfour and the British Mission in 1917." Then he laughed, and indicating his large bodyguard of Secret Service men——about ten or twelve of them, a solid phalanx all around—added, "You see, Brust, they don't think I'm safe even here—not even at a 'peace' meeting-"

In truth, President Wilson's bodyguard and his corps of U.S. naval marine messengers soon became a prominent feature of the Peace Conference—I almost said a "stock joke," for a good deal of quiet amusement was extracted from the heavy stress laid upon this protection of the President, by other members of the staff. The marines rode powerful motor-cycles and were armed with heavy Colt revolvers, but the duties of these warriors were mainly to deliver notes and missives which in many cases were invitations to dances or luncheons!

The Hotel Crillon, housing the American Mission, was a veritable fortress. Armed sentries flanked every door and corner, and I had a shrewd suspicion that machine-guns were mounted and concealed—with gunners ready at the trigger—behind the palms in the lounge.

I have got to "hand it" to those Americans, however, that they were as keen a body of guardians as one could wish to meet. Extremely zealous, they took no risks whatever and worked on the system favoured by the old-time Western town-marshals, "Act first, question afterwards"; this principle nearly led to trouble in the case of one of the President's bodyguard, who, seeing a man acting rather suspiciously, jerked out his gun to shoot. I knocked his arm up in the nick of time, for the man was not reaching for a weapon—as the guard thought, when the other slid a hand inside his coat—but simply warming his chilled fingers under his armpit. The bullet hit the ceiling, and a lucky thing it did.

Mistaken For Crippen

Field-Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied Forces in 1918, was a genial figure at the Conference, ever with a smile and a joke upon his lips. He loved a good jest, and before meetings he would often stand in the vestibule, chatting amiably with us Security Officers upon any subject but warfare, and convulsing us with laughter as, on the entry of some prominent personage, he would crack a joke about them or relate an anecdote.

Like the good sportsman that he was, Foch told his best story against himself. Others may have heard it, but I do not know that it has ever appeared in print before, so I will recount it as he told it to me.

"I was going up to the Front Line one night, with a small escort," said Foch. "It was a pitch-black night, rain and mist about and the going was difficult on the slippery duck-boards —you know how it is. I got ahead of the escort, and plodding in front through a sector where British troops were entrenched,

(Continued from page 9)

was challenged by a little Cockney sentry. "'Alt! 'Oo goes there?" he said to me. I gave the password, but he still stared at me suspiciously from under his tin hat. "That's all right, but 'oo the hell are you, anyway?" he asked."

"And," concluded Foch, with a chuckle, "when I told him I was the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, "Blimey!" said the sentry, "You look just like Crippen!" "Crippen"? I asked, puzzled, thinking perhaps this was some other military officer. "Yers, ruddy Crippen," said the sentry. I had never heard of Crippen, but when I related the incident to some British Staff Officers, revealing that the man had been a notorious English murderer, they burst out laughing and chaffed me unmercifully!"

Sir Henry Wilson was a very popular figure, always courteous and smilihg despite the strain, and his genius for staff work was the talk of the delegates. Little did I think then, as I checked his pass at the doors, that in a few short years he was to meet dreadful death at the hands of Irish assassins and that I would be concerned in bringing his murderers to the gallows.

Perhaps the hardest-worked man at the Conference was Sir George (now Lord) Riddell, and I cannot pay too high a tribute to the wonderful tact, discretion and organising skill which he displayed in controlling the most cosmopolitan collection of journalists ever gathered inside four walls. Sir George himself a great journalist, was in complete charge of the Press arrangements, and his task was difficult in the extreme. Not only had he to deal with the minute-to-minute issue to newspapers and press agencies of the latest reports, bulletins and communiques, but he had to smooth over a thousand and minor troubles and arguments amongst the journalists themselves. Representing every important newspaper and news agency in the world, these men were of widely divergent types, many of them with forceful opinions on what they should and should not write for their editors, some very jealous of their fellows, and not a few demanding privileges which it was impossible to bestow.

Bearded, excitable Frenchmen, because the Conference was taking place in Paris, seemed to think extra prerogatives were theirs by right of nationality; other enterprising Latins had to be gently restrained from exceeding their limits; these men spoke in almost every known tongue, wrote reports in almost every known language, and used miles of paper in broadcasting the news to the world.

Over such a humming hive of editorial activity presided the unruffled Sir George Riddell, coping swiftly with each emergency as it arose, keen as a hawk to spot difficulty or dispute, the outstanding figure of the Press Section of the Conference Room at the Quai D'Orsay.

The presentation of spurious Press passes by imitation journalists was not unknown and I had to keep a special watch for interlopers, who are a tribe known to the door-keepers of every big function everywhere. My knowledge of languages was frequently called into play in dealing with the journalists and "imitations," and spurious passes never escaped the eye of Sir George standing near me. His efficient secretary, Mrs. Read, played no small part in ensuring the smooth working of the vast news service.

Lord Curzon's Humanity

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was one of my special charges. Suffering with a painful complaint in his leg, he worked tirelessly and ceaselessly; sometimes, when the pain was great, his face would be drawn and wan, but he carried on without a murmur.

On one occasion the police officer deputed to guard him, weary after long hours on duty, was dozing on the box seat of Lord Curzon's motor-car. His Lordship, coming out to be driven to his hotel, startled the man into wakefulness with a somewhat sarcastic remark about providing armchairs for him in the future.

The unfortunate policeman, in his state of agitation at the reproof, went from bad to worse, for in his haste to get down he put his elbow through the windscreen, shattering the glass! And as Lord Curzon was climbing into the automobile, the man closed the door too soon, banging it on the statesman's bad leg!

I expeced a fierce outburst, but to my surprise Lord Curzon looked at me with a whimsical glance laughed and remarked—"You see Brust? First they smash my car, and then they try to cripple me!"

The reference to "smashing the car" was in regard to an escapade by an Army Service Corps sergeant who borrowed a staff car for a joy ride, and, returning to the car park, backed the "borrowed" vehicle into Lord Curzon's Rolls-Royce, to the minister's intense annoyance.

The staff at the hotels Majestic and Astoria, under the double influence of Armistice and Christmastide, were a pretty lively crowd at times, and jaunts in "borrowed" cars were common during off-duty hours. The great attraction, especially for those who had come from the Government offices in London for the first time, was the battlefield, then in its most picturesque and sanguinary state, with the homebound troops trailing down from the "front linel" trenches, the cohorts of wounded, the ravages of war everywhere, and those terrible shell-holes crammed with medleys of dead and mutilated mankind that made the living wince and turn awav

But Lord Curzon could be a very human as well as a very "superior person". One vile winter day duties took me along the Champs Elysees; I had been unable to obtain a car, and was forced to walk it through a down pour of stinging sleet. Plodding dismally along, my head bent down to escape the lash of the hail-stones, heard an automobile hissing to a stop in the flooded gutter. I turned as the door was flung open, and saw Lord Curzon beckoning me inside.

He could just as well have asked me to drive outside with the chauffeur, but inside he beckoned and inside I went, squelching down upon the seat beside him, soaking the upholstery, and wondering whether after all I should have stuck to the pavement. But Lord Curzon was geniality itself, put me at ease in quick time, and we were firm friends from then onwards. It is these little memories of kindnesses done which somehow seem to outlive the more sensational phases of duty: looking back through my crowded life, it is the smiles, the laughs, the happier moments which first come to mind. Maybe it is a peculiarity with me, but I think most other people are built that way, too.

Fun By Lancashire Lasses

One of the most laughable incidents during the era of the Peace Conference concerned some temperamental bicycling French policemen, a fall of snow, and a bevy of feminine beauty from Lancashire. That sounds like a plot for one of those early cinematograph comedies which flashed and joggled on the bioscope screens back in the "good old times" of 1905, doesn't it? For all the world it sounds like the ingredients for a farce—and a farce it was in real life.

I have mentioned that Arthur Towle, in charge of hotel domestic engagements, brought with him from England a huge staff of cooks and waitresses. Many of the waitresses were buxom wenches from Manchester, Liverpool, and points north, lively spirits of the type portrayed so admirably by that great comedienne Gracie Fields. "Fe bah gum, we luv a bit o' fun!" they would say——and a "bit o' fun" they had one night when they were trooping back to their sleeping quarters in the Avenue Kleeber.

The Lancashire lasses had just finished a tiring day, and despite the fatigue and the lateness of the hour—it was close upon midnight—gave whoops of joy when they saw that snow had fallen heavily on the streets.

"Snawballs"! they cried gleefully, and in a second were down scooping the white flakes together into compact balls, and glancing round mischievously for prey.

Prey came. Came all unsuspecting of doom and outraged dignity. Came down the Place de L'Etoile on slowly moving bicycles a squad of Parisian patrolling gendarmes, their Gallie minds filled—had the lasses from Lancashire but known it—with thoughts of their own importance. (Despite its so-called gaiety, "La Belle France" is ever disposed to take itself too seriously).

"Ere they come, girls! Let the lads have it!"—rose the cry, and—

Whiz-zz-z! Thud! Splash!

Let them have it. they did, with a will! The air was thick with flying "snawballs", joyous with the feminine shrieks of mirth, blue with the indignant squawkings of outraged Law!

Zun-n-nk! And as a juicy missile connected with a helmet over went the gendarme, bicycle and all! "Bulle-eye, Gertie! What'll tha 'awe—a blood orange or a nice cigar?" came the cry. And—"Eeee! Look at him freewheeling! Reminds you of Blackpool Wakes!"—as a frantic and tottering policeman strove vainly to maintain equilibrium.

In the parlance of the girls, it was "a champion do".

But in the broken, gasping language of the Law it was "unspikable". "dessgrrrrace-ful!." "moosh—oh, too moosh le Anglais impertinence."

Off went the waitresses, glowing, giggling, with a parting volley of snow and jests.

Off went the bicycling policemen, gouging lumps of frozen moisture from their ears, gabbling like turkeys who have sighted the poultry-farmer's Christmas hatchel, quivering to their very boot-laces.

And the very next day from the French Prefecture of Police came a long complaint—and a demand for the deportation of the damsels responsible!

I was sent to smooth things over. It was a delicate task, for

(Continued on page 38.)

Guarding The Peace Conference

the Law locally felt that its majesty had been shattered, reveiled, trampled on and set at nought. But soft answers turned away wrath, and when officialdom had been soothed by luncheon, all was forgiven and forgotten. The Lancashire girls were allowed to remain, and very glad we were too, for they worked like Trojans and were the life and soul of the staff quarters. Sighs of relief rose in the kitchens when I brought news of reprieve. "That's just about saved t'life of Maggie here," one girl declared, "she thought they were goin' to chop her up i' t'Bastille, or summut; Ah'll bet Paris won't forget us for a long while!"

THE LOST INSPECTOR

As can really be understood, all documents, dossiers, folios and Government papers intended for the Conference were most carefully guarded lest they fall into wrong hands and leakages occur Our job was to prevent leakages and Special Branch officers were entrusted with the responsible task of shepherding such papers and record-books during transport to Paris.

The Chief Security Officer, Sir Basil Thomson, received a request from the Government offices in London that a Special Branch escort should be furnished for a container about the size of a furniture removal van, which was conveying highly secret official papers to the Conference. "The escort," stated the request, "must remain with the van night and day until it reaches the destination."

At London, then, deputed by Sir Basil, a zealous young officer of the Special Branch named Inspector Durkin entered the van, which was despatched for Havre, via Southampton Inspector Durkin was armed with an automatic pistol, and kept constant watch for raiders or spies. Although hostilities had ceased, the Peace Treaty at this time had not been signed, and the menace of spies still hovered over war-torn Europe. Stolen secrets could still be sold to profit in the espionage marts, hence the vigilance of the Special Branch on documentary convoy duty.

On arrival at Havre, in torrential rain, the huge container was unloaded at the docks, but the officials of the French railway absolutely and positively refused to attach the big truck carrying the document van onto the Boat Train for Paris. "No," they declared, "it cannot be done. The truck must go by the Goods train." And go by the Goods train it did, travelling in short jerks, frequently marooned in sidings, and all the time the need for its contents growing more and more urgent in Paris.

Meanwhile in Paris, I and other Special Branch officers were making constant enquiries. Since news of the van's arrival at the port, nothing had been heard of it. "It has left for capital—try the Gare St. Lazare," we were told. But the Gare St. Lazare turned up its railway nose at us. A truck? All this fuss over a truck and a van? They would see about it.

NO NEWS OF VAN

Conflicting reports of the van's progress came through it was here. No, it was there. They really did not know where it was—but if the good messieurs would possess their English souls in patience for just a 'leetle' longer it was sure to turn up 'somewhere'. It was on the way. Surely that was enough—Mon Dieu, had there not been a 'war,' did the messieurs not realise that everything was out of gear? Thus

(Continued from page 37.)

the railway officials, shrugging their shoulders, fingering their moustaches, flashing their eyes at us.

Hours passed.

Days passed.

Then on the third day, when we were reduced to biting our thumbs in impotent wrath, news came through. The van and truck had reached Paris some hours before, and had been duly shunted into a shed at the Batignolles Goods Depot, where it must remain—the day before Saturday, and the time late afternoon, with the Sabbath close at hand and rest for railwaymen imminent—until Monday morning.

'Monday morning'! And poor Durkin all this time alone with his charge! Our lost inspector found, but had the poor chap been fed during the trip? He might be in a serious plight. This was no joke. Durkin must be relieved immediately.

Off we went post-haste to the Goods Depot, and to our horror found that Durkin and the van had been locked up in the shed and looked like staying there unless red-tape was slashed to pieces.

The station-master was vehement in his affirmation that the rules of the railway must be observed. No doors could be unlocked until Monday morning. But, after a lot of persuasion and the telling of Durkin's "odyssey," he relented and we went hurriedly across the sodden wooden sleepers, and the maze of racks, to the shed.

As I opened the door, Durkin fell into my arms. He was "all in," soaked to the skin from exposure to the heavy rain stiff with cold, and faint from lack of food and drink. But his hand, in his pocket, still grasped his pistol. Inspector Durkin was on duty, no matter what happened, and the honour of the Special Branch had been upheld.

A hot bath, a stiff drink, food and a fire, and the gallant guardian was soon himself again, while the precious van was hurried to the hotel without delay. The case of the missing Inspector was ended.

Foiling A Beautiful Girl Spy

I have mentioned the ever-present menace of spies. These jackals of diplomacy hung on the flanks of the Peace Conference, keeping out of view, but hoping for the chance of "pickings." In consequence, we kept close watch for anybody acting suspiciously, and one night a shadow was reported, visible on the Astoria Hotel roof. The Fire Brigade was called out, up went the ladders and men upon them, and a very mysterious gentleman was caught prowling upon the leads. So far as I know, nothing incriminating was found upon him, but as a suspect he was deported to his native land of Holland.

Then there was the hotel staff, carefully chosen; but, as is always the case, changes occurred in personnel, some of the servants returned to England, others went down with influenza—this was the time of the terrible epidemic which ravaged Europe just after the Armistice—and had to be replaced, and as the weeks passed away new men and women came to the hotels.

Particularly, a new and very pretty waitress caught my eye. Attracaively proportioned, the girl certainly knew how to display her charms to the best advantage, and what first roused my attention was the fact that she invariably contrived things so that her services were confined to the table where sat a number of the principal delegates of the Great Powers.

This in itself was suspicious. Accordingly, I seized an early opportunity to engage this charmer in conversation, on some trivial excuse. I made an amusing remark purposely, to make her laugh. It is when people laugh that their caution relaxes, and they are most natural in attitude and speech.

She laughed. She replied—and there it was, faint but unmistakable, an accent foreign to the tongue she was professing to speak as a native! I wasted no time. Her passport was examined instantly—and proved to be a clever forgery, a beautiful piece of faking by one of the men employed by spy-masters to do this work.

The beauty was a young German secret agent, who had wormed her way with bright eyes and charm of manner into the domestic service in the hope of picking up useful information for her masters. It was a clear instance that already—even within such a short space of time after the collapse of Germany and the negotiations for a peace—a new network of spies was being formed to replace the shattered system, a web of post-war agents to be spread across Europe to feed the new Germany with information. There is no doubt that to-day espianage is rampant as never before; the spies swarm like flies to every country on the map, their pockets greased with money to ease the wheels of progress, their eyes watching, and their eager ears listening, listening, listening for the scraps of information that sometimes turn the scale of fortunes and sway the fates of nations.

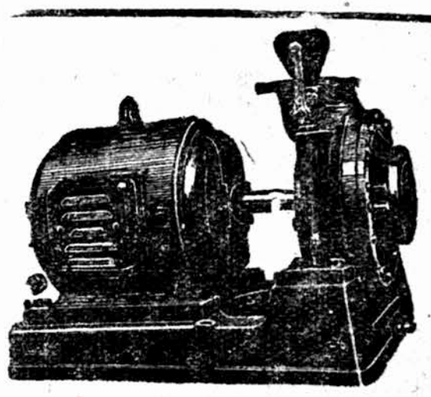
I have no doubt that the girl I caught at the Majestic is high up in this new secret service of peace-time days. Girls and young women are the ideal peace-time spies; they have quick wits, and keener intuitions than men; and they have the most potent weapon of all, the charm of their sex, to lead unwary men to doom.

So the under-currents of espionage swirl faster and faster in our post-war world, throwing occasional flatsam to the surface to indicate the rapidly forming vortex below—a vortex which, unless we are very careful, will soon suck us under to our destruction. Watch, Europe, Watch!

The Peace Conference, of which I have tried to give my picture as one who stood in the shadows and watched the great men make history, produced the Treaty of Versailles, a treaty studded with knotty points, thick with political thorns. It gave a Corridor to Poland, and we know what trouble that particular little runway has caused and is causing. It gave to France the use of the Saar valley coal mines the richest frontier bone of contention of recent times—for a limited period. Because of that Treaty the pulse of Europe has continued to beat at fever-heat during all these succeeding years after signaturue. Where will it land the world in the years to come? Perhaps those still alive of the great ones who attended the Peace Conference, can foretell?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MARELLI



Electric Motors,
Electric Pumps,
Electro Plating Sets,
Exhaust Fans,
Forge Blowers,
Battery Charging Sets,
Polishing Machines,
Welding Plants
Wireless & Cinema Converters

Sole Agents:

KAYCEE & CO. LTD.

KC KAYCEE — LAHORE-BOMBAY-CALCUTTA-MADRAS — KC KAYCEE

BOMBAY OFFICE: AJAM BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE.
Telephone 25714 Telegrams: "KAYCEE."

The safest way to banish PILES ... Is to use the best remedy first!

DOUBTFUL remedies have led many into deadly dangers. To ensure safety, use RECTO-SEROL; find how amazingly it arrests all pain, bleeding, itching, burning etc. instantly, and effects a complete cure. Thousands cured permanently. Don't delay.

At all Chemists

Recto-Serol

Continental Drug Co. of India. P. O. Box 996, Bombay.

Gulliver In Lilliput

A VISIT TO TOYLAND

(CONTRIBUTED).

Two-hundred miles south of Berlin lies the Thuringian Forest. Nestling among its wooded hills are small cities whose toys, dolls and Christmas tree ornaments have for two centuries been gladdening the hearts of children all over the world. The visitor to Lauscha will hear, as he passes almost every house, a strange, sibilant sound. If he enters the house he will see one or more members of the family busy with blow-pipes, forming the fragile glass balls and other decorations that adorn the Christmas tree, while the children, mother and grandmother paint and pack the product.

Only a few miles away is Sonneberg, famous all over the world for its dolls and toys. And here is the unique German Toy Museum, which attracts thousands of visitors yearly. The exhibits here include toys dating from about the year 1735.

These almost 200 year-old toys, all of wood, are naturally most primitive, but they are of the greatest value from a historical standpoint. Children and adults as well stand entranced before the "Thuringian Kirmess," which was exhibited at the world exposition in Brussels in 1910. This group, about 22 feet by 40 feet in dimension, represents a market square during the annual fair known as kirmess. Charming tiny framework houses surround the square. And none of the details of such a festival is lacking. One sees the brightly costumed groups of the miniature city's inhabitants, the clown, the man with the dancing bear and the trick equestrienne. There is saddled camel, and a merry-go-round two stories high stands near a toy booth. A horse stands patiently in the thills of a wagon, and fiddler makes music untiringly. All around stand spectators with children of all ages and dogs of almost all races. One finds the ancient Thuringian child's mantle, in which the women carry their small babies. The group won the grand prize at Brussels.

There are few women manning ships anywhere, but on Soviet vessels women work in all departments. Here is Tamara Chtenichtenko, an engineer, first class, of the Soviet freighter, "Kalinin."

INTERESTING EXHIBITS

The whole Sonneberg toy industry is represented by interesting exhibits of similar nature. Almost a hundred years ago the makers of dolls produced their "folk" festival on the Rosenai near Coburg" and "Gulliver's Awakening in Lilliputia." Both groups aroused great interest in London in 1851. Research by the custodians of the museum has established that these groups were made in a number of examples. One of them formed a striking attraction in a Berlin exhibition as long ago as 1844. One of the Gulliver groups drew such an eager crowd at an industrial exhibition in New York that it had to be surrounded by a barrier to protect it. The copy that went to London won a prize for its English exhibitor, not for the German maker.

This group was retained in London and formed one of the famous exhibits of the Crystal Palace in Sydenham, near London. In 1901, when the Museum in Sonneberg was opened, the return of the group was requested, since it had remained the property of the Fleischmann family. But not until 1908 was it sent back. When the group was taken from the Crystal Palace on a handcart, a vast group of children followed it to the railroad station. It now occupies a place of honour in the Sonneberg museum. The Lilliputians are represented in the most different poses. Some of the boldest are creeping into Gulliver's pockets, but timid souls are viewing him from the tops of the trees, and some tiny Lilliputian horses are shying at the slight of the strange monster. Another duplicate of this group, made for the Duke of Coburg, has also been returned to the museum.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOY INDUSTRY.

A study of the development of the making of toys is of great interest. The inhabitants of the Thuringian Forest made and sold wooden "Children's wares" even before the time of the Thirty Years War. Old documents show that as long ago as 1835 Sonneberg was sending toys to all parts of the world. Among the most precious treasures of the museum are primitive old wooden animals in profile, coloured with bilberry juice. There is a profusion of wooden toys-horses with foals, elks, cuckoos, and spherical women holding in their arms a baby, which they dandled when one pulled a string

One of the most popular articles was the nutcracker, with fantastic face into whose mouth the nut was put. It came to be regarded almost as a patron saint of the Sonneberg toy industry, and it was even represented on some of the city's emergency currency after the war. Another once popular article was a wooden posthorn. Many families supported themselves by making these, and it is recorded of one such family that it produced more than 56.000 such horns.

Eventually toy making developed beyond the use of wood alone, the first material. A more plastic medium was needed, and was finally hit upon in the form of so-called "bread-dough", a mixture of glue-water and rye flour. At first a layer of this was applied to the wooden objects, and details were modelled with it. Wooden dolls were equipped with faces or even whole heads of this dough. The wooden bodies were made by turners in the villages, while the work with the dough was carried out in the cities, where the paint was also applied.

FIGURES MADE OF DOUGH.

The next stage brought figures made entirely of the dough, with merely a frame of wire. Tiny figures of this kind, were in many instances made so tastefully and delicately that they can be regarded as plastic masterworks. But the material had its defects; it was likely to crack if it dried too fast, or to mildew if the drying was done too slowly. In addition, it furnished a favourite food for mice, which often left sadly disfigured toys in their wake.

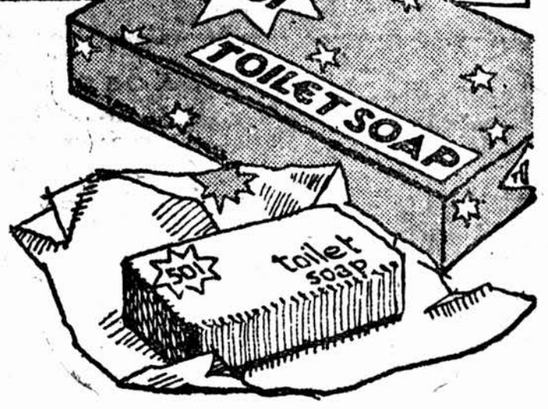
The year 1807 brought a sudden change. Papiermache, which had long been used in France, was introduced in Sonneberg by a factory-owner named Muller. The mineral components of this mass destroyed the mice's appetite, and the new material came quickly into general use. At first it, too, was modelled by hand, but in 1820 moulds of sulphur came in, making it possible for home workers to turn out thousands of objects of the same kind in a short time.

To-day half of the 80,000 inhabitants in the district covered by the Sonneberg toy industry are engaged either directly or indirectly in this industry and its allied branches. Before the war this district furnished over a third of all the toys produced in Germany, and this proportion has been reduced only a trifle. The total exports of German toys and Christmas ornaments amounted in 1929 to roundly 463,000 double hundredweights, valued at 121,000,000 marks, and in the same period sales to the domestic market amounted to 154,00 double hundredweights valued at roundly 40,000,000 marks.

A Lovely Skin

—the most endearing charm of all

IT'S easy to keep your skin fresh and lovely, if you just remember that the secret of a flawless complexion is perfect cleanliness, not just on the surface, but deep down in the pores too. Fragrant "501" Toilet Soap is your greatest ally. Made from pure natural oils without harsh chemicals, its rich, creamy lather gently cleanses the skin of all impurities that might mar its beauty.



TOMCO Tomco Sales Dept., P. O. Box 528, Bombay

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., TATAPURAM

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A fond father went to a college to see what progress his son was making. In response to his inquiry the principal said: "Your son will probably go down in history—"

"That's good news," glowed the parent.

The principal lifted his eyebrows, and continued: "But he might do better in geography and the other subjects."

* * * *

Bill Fox may well be called the champion optimist. He was sitting on a roof of his house during a flood, watching the water flow past, when a neighbour who owned a boat rowed across to him.

"Hello, Bill!" said the man.

"Hello, Sam," replied Bill, pleasantly.

"All your fowls washed away this morning?"

"Yes, but the ducks can swim."

"Orange trees gone, too?"

"*Yes, but everybody said the crop* would be a failure anyhow."

"I see the river's reached above your w,ndows bill"

"That's all right, Sam," was the reply. "Them windows needed washin'."

* * * *

"You'll never get that dog to obey you."

"It only needs patience. My husband was difficult at first."

* * * *

Clerk—Excuse me, your worship—you can only remand him.

Newly-appointed Justice—Very well, then, you are severely remanded.

* * * *

"Now," said the professor, "pass all your papers to the end of the row; have a carbon sheet under each one, and I can correct all the mistakes at once."

* * * *

The facetious young man asked the organ grinder if the last piece that was played was by Beethoven.

"No, sir," was the reply, "by Handel."

* * * *

Manager: "From your references I see you've had four places in the last month."

Applicant: "Yes, sir, but that shows how much in demand I am."

* * * *

"Bring me another sandwich, please."

"Will there be anything else?"

"Yes, a paper-weight. That last sandwick blew away."

* * * *

Hubby: "Well, dear, how are you getting on with your golf lessons?"

Wifey: "Pretty well. But when the instructor told me to address the ball I just couldn't think of a word to say!"

* * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes had been discussing an arrangement whih implied the exercise of the "give and take" theory.

"You know!" declared Mr. Barnes, "that it always takes two to make a bargain."

"Yes," returned Mrs. Barnes, "but only one of them gets it."

* * * *

A patient in hospital who was seriously ill requested a nurse to write to his wife for him, but did not seem to know exactly what he wanted to say.

"Shall I start with 'My dear wife'?" asked the nurse.

"Yes," replied the man, "you can put that down—it'll make her laugh, anyway."

* * * *

Car Dealer (indicating a car)—There is a real bargain for you, sir. She'll still do her 35, and 20 to the gallon, although she's pre-war.

Prospective Customer (dubiously)—Which one?

Car Dealer—I mean this car, sir—the one with the hood up.

Prospective Customer—Yes—I see. I meant which war.

* * * *

In the train from Plymouth to London a man was speaking to an American girl who was paying her first visit to England.

"I think your English countryside is lovely," she said, "but your cattle seem much smaller than ours."

The man replied facetiously, "That is to make milking easier—to have them nearer the ground."

"Say," said the girl, earnestly, "aren't you Britishers tricky."

* * * *

A naval officer used to tell a story about a cook and a captain who were both awaiting an appearance before a court-martial, the captain for some technical breach of regulations, the cook for some definite act of indiscipline. The cook was depressed and downhearted, the captain confident and undisturbed. So the captain tried to cheer the man up.

"Pull yourself together," he advised. "Try to treat it like I do—I'm not downhearted, am I?" "No, sir," admitted his fellow prisoner. "And I shouldn't be, either—if I was going to be tried by cooks."

* * * *

Bill: "Guppy used to call his house over there "The Nutshell,' Wonder why he changed the name?"

Bertina: "He got tired having funny people calling to ask if the kernel was in."

* * * *

First Lawyer: "Oh what basis are you going to attack that umpire's alibi?"

"Kemal made you drop the Treaty of Sevres. I will make you drop Versailles."—(Courtesy: "Arev", Cairo.)

Second Lawyer: "He says he was with three friends! No jury would ever believe that."

* * * *

"Your poems are widely read?"

"Certainly. More than 30 editors have read this one."

* * * *

Teacher: "Tommy, come up here and give me what you've got in your mouth."

Tommy: "I wish I could—it's the toothache."

* * * *

Mountain Guide: "Be careful not to fall here. It's dangerous. But if you do fall, remember to look to the left. You get a wonderful view."

* * * *

"I told the doctor about my absent-mindedness."

"What did he say?"

"Asked for his fee in advance."

* * * *

"A great speech Perez made. He was on his feet for three hours and a half."

"What did he speak about?"

"I don't know—he forgot to say."

* * * *

First Philosopher—Of course every young man thinks he'd be perfectly happy if he could only have his own way.

Second Philosopher—Yes, and the older he grows the happier he is to think that he didn't have it.

* * * *

More howlers:

"A catacomb is the thing on the top of the rooster's head."

"Hansom was the name of a famous, good-looking cab driver."

"The Pilgrim Fathers left the Dutch people on account of their language."

"Napoleon escaped from Melba."

"Edgar Wallace was chosen King of Scotland by Edward the First."

"The Merry Monarch was Old King Cole."

"A republic is a place where nobody can do anything in private."

"Ramsay MacDonald is the prime mixture of England."

* * * *

Flatfoot: "My son might have been President of the United States."

Yeoman: "What happened to prevent it?"

Flatfoot: "He got married and his wife wouldn't let him go into politics."

* * * *

"What are you children playing?" asked mother one day.

"We're playing church," replied Jackie.

"How nice," said mother, "but worshippers shouldn't whisper in church."

"We know that, mother," said Jackie, "but we're the choir."

* * * *

Little Ivy, aged four, was in the kitchen all dressed up in cap and apron, and, greatly to the amusement of cook and parlormaid, was busy pretending to be one of them. They all sat down to tea very solemnly, and there was a long pause, when suddenly Ivy exclaimed, "Go on—go on, say something."

Cook—Well, what shall we talk about?

Ivy (in a whisper)—you know—the missus.

* * * *

They had been having one of their frequent squabbles. And he was getting the worst of it.

"I wish," he said, in exasperation, "that some brainless idiot had proposed to you before we were married."

"He did, darling," replied his wife, calmly.

This rather took the wind out of his sails.

"Well, then," he exclaimed, "I wish he had married you."

"Yes, darling," she replied, still unperturbed, "he did."

* * * *

"Mother, isn't dinner ready yet?" asked Bobbie.

"No, dear, it's much too early," responded the mother.

"Isn't the clock slow?" asked Bobbie.

"No, dear," replied his mother.

"Well, then, I guess my stomach must be fast," added the child.

* * * *

Mother: "What on earth are you boys making such a row about? You've been playing at soldiers all the morning and have been as good as gold.

What's the matter?"

Tommy: "Well, you see, we're playing at disarmament conference now."

* * * *

A couple of sailors got into a discussion over the kind of animal a heifer was. One sailor claimed that the heifer belonged to the hog family, the other that it was a variety of sheep.

Finally they called in Boatswain Bill.

"Bill, wot's a heifer—is it a hog or is it a sheep?" they said.

Boatswain Bill bit off a large chew reflectively. Then he said—

"To tell you the truth, mates, I dunno much about poultry."

* * * *

The wife of a small farmer sold her surplus butter to a grocer in a near-by town. On one occasion the grocer said: "Your butter was underweight last week".

"Now, fancy that," said Mrs. Farmer. "Baby mislaid my weight that day, so I just used the pound of sugar you sold me".

"THAT YOUNG DOCTOR DOES NOT SEEM TO BE MAKING MONEY VERY FAST!"
"No! IT'S A HARD STRUGGLE AT FIRST, YOU KNOW! BUT HE BEARS IT OUT WELL. HE SITS THERE WAITING FOR A CHANCE LIKE "PATIENCE ON A MONUMENT!"
WE HOPE NOT!
"WELL, LET'S HOPE WHEN HE GETS HIS CHANCE, IT WON'T BE A CASE OF MONUMENTS ON HIS PATIENTS!"

SENTENCE REDUCED TO FINE

Charge Of Possessing Objectionable Book

NOAKHALI, May 23.

Mr. J. De, Sessions Judge, has on appeal reduced the sentence imposed upon Sj. Chandika Prasanna Ghose, an old man of 60 years, who was sentenced by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Magistrate to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs.. 150 in default, to eight months' imprisonment more, under Section 36 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, for alleged possession of an objectionable book.

The learned Judge while upholding the conviction held that, in the circumstances of the particular case, the sentence imposed by the lower court was too severe, and accordingly reduced the sentence to one of fine of Rs. 50 only.—United Press.

"SEND ME TO A REFORMATORY"

Criminal's Curious Plea At Court

KARACHI, May 23.

"Sahib, the sentence that you have passed upon me, I gladly accept. I admit that I am at fault. But kindly do manage to see that after the completion of the term, I should return as a better man. My experience tells me that the ordinary prison life, on the contrary, spoils people."

Thus observed a notorious offender named Abdul Rahman, who was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment,—he had already 12 convictions to his credit—by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Duce.

The accused who is 45 years of age, and had started his career of crime since 1913, proceeding, requested the judge to send him to a reformatory, but the judge replied that the reformatory was not intended for him.—United Press.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT HONOURED

Address For 14 Years' Unbroken Record

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, May 23.

The Ahmednagar Municipal Board together with the School Board and the staff presented Khan Bahadur Dorab E. Nagarwalla, C.I.E., with an address on Sunday evening in a Pandal at Wadia Park for his continued unbroken services of 14 years as elected president—a unique record in the annals of municipal history.

The Municipality's address was read by the Vice-President Khan Bahadur K. Irani and was afterwards presented in a silver casket. It eulogised his services to the city and made mention of his 30 years connection with municipal life and of his various public activities for which Government conferred on him the title of C.I.E. in the last honours list. Other addresses also spoke of his work and experience as First Class Magistrate in the administration of justice.

As a tribute of their appreciation a large oil portrait prepared by Prof. Pompalkhare was then unveiled.

The President in a joint reply thanked the bodies for their addresses and said he could not have sustained the strain of this long public life without their cooperation.

The distribution of flowers and 'pan supari' brought the function to an end.

HENDON AIR DISPLAY

45 R. A. F. Stations Open To Visitors

RUGBY, May 25.

Forty-five R. A. F. stations will be opened to visitors to-morrow to enable them to inspect the normal work of the units and in some cases to witness the rehearsals of items under preparation for the Hendon Air Display next month. Fifty-three civil aerodromes also will be opened to inspection.

The occasion is the Empire Air Day and in many parts of the Empire similar celebrations will take place to foster public interest in aviation and to exhibit the advances made in the science of aviation.

The Air League of the British Empire has received from the Prince of Wales a letter expressing his confidence that the success of the first Empire Air Day last year, when in the British Isles alone, 137,000 people visited the aerodromes will be outdone. This is highly probable as the Day is being held this year on Saturday instead of in the midweek. The Prince adds that it is impossible to exaggerate the importance for the country of the development of air-mindedness, not only among enthusiasts but also among the whole population.—B.O.W.

BOYCOTT OF ELECTRICITY

Multan Consumers' Strike Continues

MULTAN, (By Mail).

The strike of electricity consumers of Multan Cantonment continues for the last month and a half and a number of persons have given up using electricity as a protest against the alleged high rates. The Electric Supply Company has removed about a hundred metres.

In the city about 400 consumers have authorised the Consumers Association to arrange to have their metres removed and securities refunded.

A meeting of the City Consumers Association has been called to take the necessary steps.—A.P.

MANGO SHOW IN BOMBAY

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association held on the 19th instant it was resolved to hold a mango show in Bombay in the second week of June. The object of the show is to find firstly the best locality and the tree for the Alphonso, and secondly to find a variety equal to or better than the Alphonso. Prizes will be offered for best specimens. Those who exhibit fruits will have to show the plant from which the prize fruit is picked.

Indian Football League

The result of Saturday's match is as under:—

Portuguese Heroes defeated King's Circle Club, by one goal to nil.

TO-DAY'S (SUNDAY'S) ROUNDS

1st match: 4-30 p.m. Mahim Sports Club v. B. K. Samaj.

2nd match: 5-45 p.m. Bengal Club v. Portuguese Association.

A SANSKRIT SCHOLAR HONOURED.

At the recent celebration of the Jayanti of Adi Shankaracharya, His Holiness Jagadguru Dr. Kurtakoti conferred the honorary degree of "Nyaya-Ratna" on Dhundiraj Shastri Vinod, M.A., well-known Sanskrit scholar of Bombay. The title is indicative of highest proficiency in the science of ancient Hindu Logic and Metaphysics.

25 YEARS OF VERY USEFUL WORK

Rani Of Sangli's Tribute To Progress Of Poona Seva Sadan Society

PLANS FOR SILVER JUBILEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 20.

Many of the visitors who came to Poona in connection with the Jubilee Durbar held in the Legislative Council Hall by the Commissioner, Central Division, paid a visit to the Poona Seva Sadan Society in response to the invitation of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, in connection with the third conference of the Seva Sadan workers, held on Sunday last

ORIGIN OF SEVA SADAN.

Welcoming the guests Mr. Deodhar, in a short speech, recalled the days, twenty-five years ago, when the seeds of the institution were first sown. It was in about 1908 that Mr. Devadhar was convinced that unless and until Indian women were trained and prepared for social and patriotic service, the progress of the nation would only be one-sided. It was at this juncture that the late Mr. Dayaram Gidumal Malbari, celebrated humanitarian of Bombay, suggested to him the starting a branch at Poona of the Bombay Seva Sadan. Accordingly, on the 2nd October, 1910 the inception of the present Seva Sadan institution was inaugurated.

OPEN TO WOMEN OF ALL CASTES.

The institution provides for the education and uplift of women of all kinds—widows, women abandoned by their husbands, young ladies and girls alike. It admits women of all castes and creeds irrespective of age qualifications. The institution has on its roll at present 22 Harijan girls also and has widened the scope of its activity by opening branches outside Poona in Bombay and other Provinces.

H. H. RANEESAHEB OPENS CONFERENCE.

Opening the third conference of the workers, helpers and sympathisers of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, held at the Poona Seva Sadan, last evening, H. H Shrimant Soubhagyavati Saraswatibai Patwardhan, Raneesaheb of Sangli, who is the president of the society said:

You have all heard from Mr. Devadhar the story of the origin, growth and development of the very useful and many-sided work of our Society during the period of last 25 years and I feel confident that you will be considerably satisfied at the progress the Institution has made since its inception up to the present-day.

REACH VILLAGES ALSO.

We must not be satisfied with the removal of illiteracy from the women in big cities and towns, and the services rendered to people in those localities only. You all know that the real India lives in villages, and therefore, it is the duty of pioneer institutions like ours to carry the torch of knowledge to our sisters in villages, and work for the enhancement of their comfort and happiness and thus raise the standard of their living.

Thinking of the period of 25 years of our strenuous and useful work just ending, it is gratifying to note that it should coincide with the reign of Their Imperial Majesties.

These considerations also suggest to me the desirability of celebrating a Silver Jubilee of our own Society.

After the Raneesaheb's speech a resolution congratulating Their Majesties was unanimously adopted.

It was resolved by another resolution to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Society this year.

With a vote of thanks from Dr. N. L. Ranade, Jt. Hon. General Secretary of the Society, the function terminated. The guests were then entertained to light refreshments and were shown the various activities of the institution.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA THROUGH FILMS

Cinema Lorry's Successful Tour In Punjab And N. W. F. P

NEW, DELHI, (By Mail).

After a tour of the Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Province, in the course of which visits were paid to almost every important town of either province, the propaganda cinema lorry of the King George Thanksgiving Anti-tuberculosis fund, Indian Red Cross Society, arrived in Delhi on 20th inst. Dr. A. P. Jagotta was in charge of the lorry.

The purpose of the tour was to display instructive and educative films on health, especially about the prevention and cure of tuberculosis in India. Series of lectures were delivered by Dr. Jagotta on tuberculosis at all the principal towns of the Punjab.

INNOVATION TO COMBAT EPIDEMICS

It will be recalled that this innovation, by which knowledge of the prevention and cure of epidemic diseases is imparted to the general public, was introduced by Dr. A. R. Mehta, Organising Secretary of the King George V. ThanksgivDing Anti-tuberculosis Fund.

The lorry will shortly begin a tour of the rest of India.—A.P.

N. G. VIRKAR

Gives Best Refreshment & Dinner Service in Bombay City.

MANAGER & LESSEE PROPRIETOR

VELANKAR HOTEL OPP., MAJESTIC CINEMA. GIRGAUM.

GIRGAUM HINDU REFRESHMENT HOUSE KANDEWADI CORNER.

SPECIAL ROOMS FOR LADIES AND FAMILIES. ORDERS FOR MARRIAGE PARTIES, SOCIAL GATHERINGS, ETC., ARE EFFICIENTLY EXECUTED.

PLEASE STEP IN ONCE & CONVINCE YOURSELF

Diehard Plot To Segregate Huge Tracts Miscarried

FATE OF CADOGAN'S AMENDMENT TO INDIA BILL

Full List Of Excluded And Partially Excluded Areas

SIMLA, May 24.

The preposterous nature of the amendment (subsequently rejected by 234 to 36 votes) which Major Edward Cadogan moved in the House of Commons on May 10 last seeking to substitute Schedule VI of the India Bill by a new one and extending the Excluded Areas and the Partially Excluded Areas to absurd and unmanageable extent is now revealed in so far as Major Cadogan's full list of excluded and partially excluded areas is available.

It will be seen from the list that the real purpose of the Major, or more correctly of the die-hard group, in moving the amendment was to segregate a huge area from the pale of the new Constitution which was the only course open to them after being beaten on all other fronts.

EXCLUDED AREAS

In the original schedule of the Bill the following are mentioned as wholly Excluded Areas:

1. The North-West Frontier (Sadiya, Balipara and Lakshmipur) Tracts.
2. The Naga Hills District.
3. The Lushai Hills District.
4. The Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Major Cadogan wanted the following substitute list:—

BENGAL

1. Chittagong Hill Tracts.

MADRAS.

2. The Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Agencies.
3. The Laccadive Islands, including Animidivi Islands and Minicoy.

C. P.

4. Dindori Tahsil of Mandla District.
5. Carchiroli Tahsil Sironcha Tahsil and Zemindaries and Ahiri Zemandaries of Chanda District.

BIHAR & ORISSA.

6. Dami-i-Koh (in Santal Parganas District).
7. Kolhan Revenue Thana (in Singbhum District).
8. Kondmals Sub-division (of Angul District).
9. Ranchi District excepting the town and suburbs of Ranchi.

PUNJAB

10. Sipti.
11. Lalhaul.

U. P.

12. Almorah.
13. Garawhal.

PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS.

The original Schedule mentions the following as Partially Excluded Areas.

1. North Cachar Hills (In Cachar Dist.). 2. Garo Hills Dist., 3. Mikir Hills (Nowgong and Sibsagar Dist.), 4. British portion of Khasi and Jaintia Hills Dist., other than the Shillong Municipality and Cantonment, 5. Angul Dist., 6. Chota Nagpur Division, 7. Sambalpur District, 8. Santal Parganas District, 9. Darjeeling District, 10. Laccadive Islands including Minicoy, 11. Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Agencies.

Major Cadogan would have the following substitute list:—

ASSAM

1. Garo Hills Dist.
2. British portion of Khasi and Jayanti Hills, other than Shillong Municipality and Cantonment.

BENGAL.

3. Darjeeling Dist.
4. Sherpur and Susung Parganas of Mymensingh Dist.

MADRAS.

5. Wynad Taluk of Malabar Dist.
6. Kollgal Taluk of Annamalai Hills of Coimbatore Dist.
7. Palni Hills (Madura Dist.)
8. Javadi Hills (North Arcot District).
9. Sitteri Shevaroy and Kollimalai Hills (Salem Dist.)
10. Lalrayan Hills (South Arkot District).
11. Kachai Hills of Salem and Trichinopoly Dist.
12. Nilgiri Hills.

C. P.

13. Seoni District.
14. Chindwara District.
15. Such areas of Mandla District as are not totally excluded.
16. Such areas of Chanda District as are not totally excluded.
17. Harsul Tahsil of Nimar District.
18. Betul and Bhainsdehi Tahsils of Betul District.
19. Raipur District except Raipur and Baloda Bazar Tahsils and Pusar, Bilaigarh, Katgi and Bhatgoan Zemindaris.
20. Sanjari Taluk and Zemindari of Drug Dist.
21. Bilaspur Dist. except Bilaspur Tashil, Khalso and Janjgir Tahsils.

BIHAR AND ORISSA

22. Shambalpur Dist.
23. Sadar Sub-division of Angul Dist.
24. Such areas of Chota Nagpur Division as are not totally excluded.
25. Such areas of Santal Parganas as are not totally excluded

PUNJAB

26. Kulu and Saroj Tashils.

BOMBAY.

27. West Khandesh.
28. Satpura Hills reserved Forest Areas of East Khandesh.
29. Surat Dist.
30. Thana Dist.
31. Dohad and Jholod Taluks of Panch Mahals Dist.

If Government had accepted the amendment it would have meant exclusion of almost half of Central Provinces, and very big slices of Bombay, Madras and Assam. It would affect a population of about 25 millions.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Major Hills, Wing-Commander K.W.H. James, Mr. Wedgwood were among others who gave notice of similar amendments. It is to be noted that most of the areas which the die-hards want to segregate wholly or partially are either plantation tracts or otherwise rich in natural resources such as teak forests, coal and iron mines.

The United Press learns that people who are collaborating with the extreme conservatives are the Anglo-Indian planters headed by Sir W. D. Smiles (Blackburn) and the society for the Protection of Aborigines. The reasons behind this conspiracy are obvious.

WHIMSICAL LIST

It is pointed out that the method in which this Conservative list has been prepared is most haphazard and whimsical. Apparently the exponents of wider segregation laid their hands on individual planters and members of the Aborigines Protection Society who prepared the list just as the names of the places occurred to them without any heed to political or administrative considerations.

The Government of India and the Provincial Governments were consulted by London regarding Major Cadogan's amendment, but they opposed the proposal. Apart from political reasons, the proposal was considered to be wholly unpractical from the administrative standpoint.

THE THREE INDIA'S

It was pointed out that if such a large area, dotted all over the length and breadth of the country, is excluded from the ambit of the ordinary laws of the land, administration would be too much of a stiff and complicated job, and it would be creating practically three Indias instead of the present two, namely, British India, Indian India and "Excluded India." Moreover, such a ruthless and arbitrary exclusion does not correspond to the requirements of homogeneous units and the definition of total or partial exclusion.

In withdrawing the Schdule Sir Thomas Inskip (Attorney General) announced that the Government, after consultation with the Central Government and Provincial Governments, would be prepared to move inclusion of Laccadive Islands, North Cochar Hills, Sipti and Lahaul (Punjab) as totally excluded areas. Meanwhile an Order-in-Council with full information and the question of the Aborigines is under preparation. The publication of the Order-in-Council which may or may not be submitted to the present Parliament (a General Election after the passing of India Bill seems to be unavoidable) will be awaited with great interest.—United Press.

JAM SAHIB'S PARROT

English Customs Rules Relaxed As A Special Case

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Customs regulations were temporarily waived at Dover in mail week to allow the importation of a sacred parrot—the property of Digvijay Sinhji, Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, who has arrived in England on a Jubilee visit.

The Jam Sahib is on a honeymoon with his wife, the daughter of the Maharao of Sirohi. He married her two months ago.

The sacred parrot came ashore with another strange part of the Jam Sahib's entourage—a live lion.

Although the importation of parrots into this country is strictly forbidden—they are carriers of psittacosis, a virulent disease—special permission was granted for the sacred parrot to land.

"Special permission has been given for the parrot to enter the country," a Customs official said to me.

110 YEARS OLD

The sacred parrot is named "Popsy." Popsy is reputed to be more than 110 years old.

It was the constant companion of the Jam Sahib's uncle, the great cricketing prince "Ranji."

Popsy is said to chase evil spirits away from its owner's household. It is always the first to enter and leave hotels in which the Jam Sahib stays during his visits abroad.

The Jam Sahib will probably spend part of his visit in Devonshire, where his wife, an accomplished painter, wishes to make some sketches.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF UNIVERSITY FUNDS

BENARES, May 23.

Information has been received from Kotwali that Vaidy Anath Das, Secretary of the Hindu University has lodged a complaint against Kashinath Bhattacharji, Accounts Clerk of Engineering College, Benares University, under section 408 I.P.C. regarding embezzlement of Rs. 50,000.

The police who have been informed, have begun investigation.—United Press

If You Can't Go For Big Insurance

Why Not ?

CONSULT

Asia Mutual

INSURANCE CO, LTD.

(Head Office Calcutta.)

ISSUES POLICIES from **Rs. 125/- to 500/-**

WANTED AGENTS

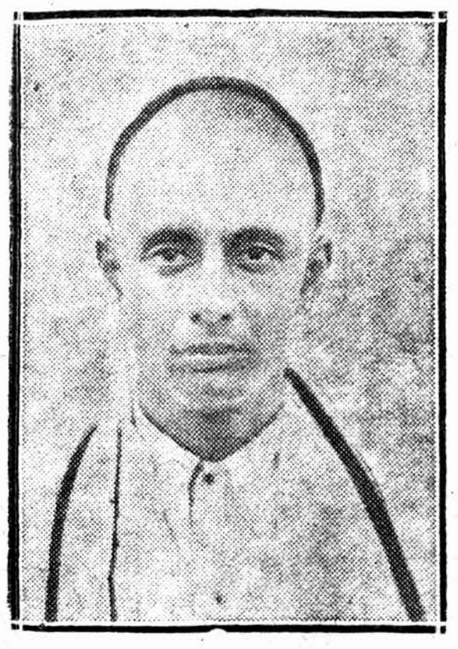
With or without medical examination

For Particulars, Apply:—

A. C. MUKERJI, INSURANCE EXPERT.

Branch Secretary,

Rustom Building, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.



Sjt. S. Vadhiraja Bhagvathar, B.A., who is now giving a series of Harikatha Kalakshepans on "Ramayana" in the new premises of the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Matunga, (G.I.P.).

SOCIALISM FOR INDIA

Maulana Azad Sobhani's Plea

BENARES, May 24.

Maulana Azad Subhani, a U.P. leader, arrived at Benares this morning and is putting up with Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta at Seva Upavan. Interviewed by the "United Press" on the rise of Socialism the Moulana said:—

"I am a Socialist and a believer in theories of Carl Marx, yet I consider religion essential. Though I am not a member of the Congress Socialist Party, I fully sympathise with it. I consider it to be a moderate party, still I wish it every success."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

As regards the convening of a Constituent Assembly he said: "Constituent Assembly is not the way to solve the problem of Socialism. Socialism is possible in India and the time has come when he should vigorously work for the Socialist programme."

RURAL UPLIFT PROGRAMME

Regarding the Village uplift programme of Mahatmaji, he said:—

"I have full sympathy with Mahatmaji's movement and my Khadi tour is also started for the same purpose. I intend touring throughout U.P. to make it extensive and will include all sorts of Industries within its sphere.

COUNCILS AND WASTE OF TIME.

Turning to the question of Council entry by the Congress, the Maulana said:—"I am dead against it for I think it is a mere waste of time and energy and up till now they have not been able to do anything except platform speeches.

The Government of India Bill, if it were to be thrown into the waste paper basket, will spoil the very basket wherein it will be thrown."—United Press.

Storm Havoc At Serajgung

SERAJGANJ, May 24.

A storm of great velocity passed over Serajgunj last night at 8-30 p.m. causing considerable damags. Several trees were uprooted and houses and godowns blown down. No loss of life is reported.

A heavy shower also accompanied the storm—United Press.

The total number of deaths in Delhi, further increased to 300 during the week ending May 18 as against 288 of the preceding week.

Charges And Counter-Charges

Office-Bearers Of Bombay Dock Workers' Union Reply To Ali Bahadur Khan

The following statement has been sent to us signed by the Vice-Presidents and other office-bearers of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union:—

In the name of the Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, a statement has been issued by Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan and Nazaratullah Abbasi, and has appeared in the local papers of May 16. It is full of mis-statements and inaccuracie attempting to justify their action in the Bombay Dock Workers' Union. As such statements are likely to create wrong impressions in the minds of the readers about the affairs of the Union, we are placing the following facts before the public for their information.

On April 7, a Managing Committee meeting of the Union was held in the Union office. The meeting was called to consider the affairs of the Union and also to decide business in connection with the Budge-Budge Session of the A. I. T. U. C. In the meeting a resolution condemning the Kandalkar section for associating with Mr. Gilligan, was unanimously passed. As the holding of the A. I. T. U. C. session at Budge-Budge was banned, the question of electing the representative to the T. U. C. Executive as well as the mandate for the resolution to be moved and supported were considered and postponed for the next meeting.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan promised to call the meeting the next Sunday. The workers had decided to send with Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's consent, Dr. M. R. Shetty as their representative to the Executive of the T. U. C. Then Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan brought a proposal to take Mr. Y. J. Meherally into the Managing Committee of the Union. The workers opposed the move on the principle that no one should be taken from the top and that they should only be admitted into the Executive after showing some work in the Union. After the meeting dispersed, the President and the General Secretary locked the Union office, taking away the Minute Book, some files, and the keys.

CALLING OF MEETING URGED.

For three or four days, the Union office was neither opened nor visited by either of them. Later, a letter signed by some office-bearers and Managing Committee Members was sent to the President and the Secretary to call a meeting of the Executive on Sunday next and in case it was not done, they themselves would hold the meeting the next night. The President and the Secretary refused to call a meeting. In the meanwhile, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan organised a Mohurrum meeting on the day fixed for the meting and appealed to the workers to support him.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan brought the Mullah in his own car on the night of April 15, and in the meeting he referred to the Union and the Calcutta Session and said he would serve his co-religionists best if he were sent as their representative.

On account of this meeting, the Managing Committee meeting could not be held; but before the religious meeting, he was told by the rest of the office-bearers that the meeting should be considered as adjourned to the next night. Also fresh notices were sent to all the members of the Managing Committee for this urgent meeting.

Messrs Ali Bahadur Khan and Abbasi attended the same but said that they would never submit to the decision of the meeting, but would abide only by the decision of the general body. Consequently, at the express desire of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in writing, an extraordinary meeting of the general body was called the next evening, at the usual place in Thana Street. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan knew well that passersby other than the members might attend as usual.

Alleged Canvassing

Mr' Ali Bahadur Khan was busy the whole day running about canvassing support. He attended the meeting and said that there were some outsiders. He was assured by the rest of the office-bearers that if there were any outsiders, their votes would not be counted. He refused to listen and went away.

The meeting, however, continued under the chairmanship of one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. Mohammad Ebrahim. The workers were enraged at the attitude of the President. The first resolution decided that Mr. Ali-Bahadur Khan should not go as a representative of the Union to the Calcutta session of the T. U. Congress.

Through a Press Telegram and a letter signed by twelve Managing Committee members and 61 ordinary members was sent to the T. U. Conference. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's representation was challenged. All the same, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan went to Calcutta as the "representative" of the Union. Dr. M. R. Shetty and Com. V. B. Karnik challenged his representation at the beginning of the Executive Meeting. Mr. Khan took shelter under Clause 18 of the Constitution of the Union. But clause 19 of the Constitution of the A.I.T.U.C could not be satisfied by that clause. But fortunately for him the President gave a ruling in his favour.

New Committee Elected

The supreme authority and the deciding elements are the rank and file members—particularly according to the constitution of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union. When the workers found disorder and dispute in the affairs of the Union and the unconstitutional behaviour of the two important office-bearers, they elected a Provisional Committee in an extraordinary meeting of the General Body called for the same.

This meeting also decided to dissolve the Managing Committee and empower the Provisional Committee with the authority of conducting the affairs of the Union. Again another Extraordinary Meeting of the members of the Union was called and all the former resolutions were confirmed. and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's claim as to his representative character and responsibility of the Union was repudiated.

On May 8th it was announced in the Press that a Managing Committee meeting would be held on May 10 at Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's residence near Parsee Statue. It also put some restrictions on the Managing Committee members. A letter signed by a number of office-bearers and Managing Committee members pointing out the unconstitutional, illegal and "ultra vires" character of the meeting was sent to both the gentlemen.

In the end we have to state most emphatically that Messers. Ali Bahadur Khan and Nazaratullah Abhasi are not more connected with the Bombay Dock Workers' Union.

Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member to the Government of India, who was to retire last month and whose term of office was extended for a month so as to enable him to represent the India Government at the Jubilee Celebrations in London, is retiring from the Crown Service today.

HOW MAX BAER WAS BURNED

Champion Tells Own Story Of Broadcasting Studio Accident

NEW WORK, (By Mail)

Max Baer, the heavy-weight champion boxer, film actor and radio artist, told his own story of the shooting accident in a wireless broadcasting studio where he was burned over the heart by a blank cartridge. He said.

"We were preparing a full rehearsal. Everyone in the cast was present, and the sound-effect people were ready.

"Al Sinton, of the radio engineering staff, fired several shots from a gun to be used in the broadcast.

"I said to him, "That gun doesn't make enough noice', and Jerry Sasale pulled out his gun and said, 'Here, try this one.'

"He was showing it to me when it suddenly went off. I don't know how it happened."

The rehearsal took place at an hotel at Ashbury Park, New Jersey. When the accident occurred Baer's friends became frantic with alarm. The champion was hurried from the hotel to a hospital seven miles away.

Baer was also anxious, for during the drive he continually urged the driver to "Step on it". At the hospital Baer was found to have a severe burn over the heart.

He remained in the hospital until nearly midnight, and then returned to his training quarters and went to bed.

Mr. Ancil Hoffman, manager for Baer, said that he doubted whether the burn would interfere with the forthcoming title fight with James J. Braddock, of New Jersey, on June 13, allthough the doctors had earlier said that the fight would probably have to be cancelled.

While in hospital Baer was given an anti-tetanus injection.

HAILSTORM HAVOC IN JULLUNDUR

JULLUNDUR, May 23.

Considerable damage is reported to have been caused to the mango crops in a recent hailstorm in the Nawanshahr Deaba ilaqa.

The unpleasant weather has been conducive to the spread of plague in many villages.

Price of wheat has gone up owing to unfavourable conditions of weather and poorer yield of crop this year.—United Press.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed by the C. P. Government to overhaul the entire legislation with regard to Local Self Government meets at Pachmarhi on 15th June.

KAISER-I-HIND INSURANCE

Company Agrees To Effect Modification In Agreement With Shareholders' Association

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Shareholders' Association has issued the following statement to the press:—

With reference to the Prospectus of Kaiser-i-Hind Insurance Co. Ltd., the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association desire to state for the information of the public that as a result of discussions between them and Messrs. Dharamsey Ebrahim and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, the latter have agreed to take steps to effect the following modifications in the agreement between them and the Company as also in the Articles of Association of the Company.

1. The 6 1/4 per cent commission to be paid to the Secretaries and Treasurers on the first year's premium income should be reduced to 5 per cent; in the calculation of this commission reinsurance premium should be deducted.

2. The 1 per cent commission to be paid to the Secretaries and Treasurers on sale and purchase of properties and securities should be dropped.

3. The clause in the agreement between the Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers entitling the latter to the same commission on business introduced by them as is allowed to a chief agent in addition to the allowance and commission payable to them as Secretaries and Treasurers should be dropped.

4. Of the three nominees of the Secretaries and Treasurers on the Board, only two would be entitled to vote.

5. The agreement between the Secretaries and Treasurers and the Company would not be subject to modification except by a resolution of the Company in general meeting.

6. The borrowing powers of the Board of Directors which are unlimited under art. 50 should be limited to a sum not exceeding the issued capital of the Company and the article amended accordingly.

7. The provision contained in art. 103 to the effect that a director interested would be counted in a quorum notwithstanding his interest should be deleted and the article amended accordingly.

The Secretaries and Treasurers have also agreed to consider the Committee's objections to arts. 35, 83, 109 and 119 as also to clauses 14 and 15 of the agreement between the Secretaries and Treasurers and the Company in regard to which they are not in a position to give a definite replay owing to the absence of their solicitor from Bombay.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT

As the public is aware, the Association is opposed to the managing agency system in joint stock companies and particularly in banking, insurance and public utility companies. They therefore desire to state that, in securing these modifications, they should not be understood to have waived their objection to the organisation of this insurance company on the lines of the managing agency system. The Committee desire to state that although the modifications secured constitute a material improvement on the original arrangements, it should not be understood that they go to the fullest extent desired by the Committee. The Committee, however, must in fairness add that the Secretaries and Treasurers have met their criticism in a spirit of friendly co-operation.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR AGRICULTURE

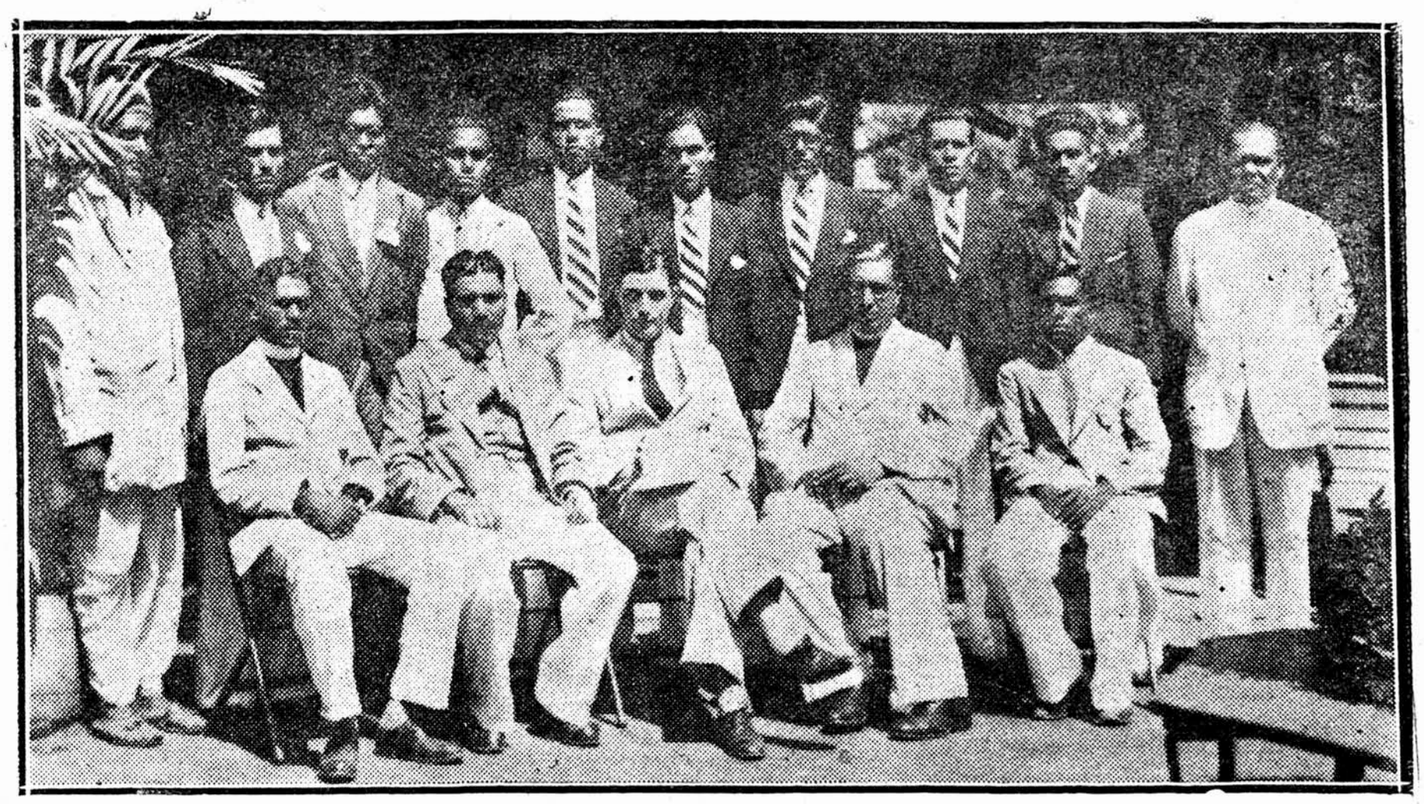
Coimbatore's Plea For Cheaper Rates

TIRUPPUR, May 25.

The Coimbatore Distric Agricultural Association have requested the Government to reduce the charge for Pykara electric power for agricultural purposes from one anna, the present rate, to seven pies per unit.

The Association point out that the reduction of the charge would enable the ryots to avail of the benefits of electricity on a larger scale for improving agriculture.

The Association plead that the electricity charges due from ryots might be collected in half-yearly instalments instead of in monthly instalments.—United Press.



"Empire Day" was celebrated by the local Indian Christians yesterday at the Alexandra Cinema under the presidency of the Rev. H. E G. Tate, (centre.) The function was organised by Mr. David Shaw, J. P. (seated 2nd from left).

"LAND TO THE PEASANTS"

Gujerat Socialists Criticise Congress Leadership

(From A Correspondent).

BORSAD, May 24.

Under the auspices of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party, a largely attended public meeting was held here last night when Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secretary of Gujarat Congress Socialist Party and Messrs. Dinkar Mehta and Thakoreprasad Pandya explained the aims and objects of the Socialist movement in India. They criticized the drifting of the Congress leadership into sterile constitutionalism and said that independence for the masses of India could only be achieved by the struggle of masses against all forms of exploitation. The only solution was that the landless peasantry should be mobilized on the demand of 'land to the peasants.'

BEWARE OF COMING UNIVERSAL WAR!

Mr. Skinner Warns Rulers Of World

NAGERCOIL, May 25.

"An unseen power is drawing all nations into an armed camp. The rulers of the world have been warned that their systems of politics, religion, etc., form the part of Satan's organisation, which is about to be destroyed, but they do not heed that warning. Those wordly leaders are now ignorant of the fact that Satan is gathering them, their armies, their wealth and their substance for the greatest conflict of all time. The world's leaders are blind to God's purpose and those blind leaders are leading the blinded people into the ditch."

So declared Mr. P. E. Skinner, Secretary of the Indian Branch of the Watch Tower Bible Society, London, addressing a meeting on "The coming universal war."

"The result of the coming universal war would be 'Mr. Skinner concluded, "that all who take their stand on the side of God would be preserved while those who ally themselves with the present system of oppression and wickedness would be destroyed.'—United Press.

Simla.—Commencing with the east-bound flight from Calcutta and west-bound flight from Karachi on 15th June the hitherto weekly Dutch K.L.M. Airmail Service will operate twice weekly.

CURFEW IN BELFAST

Trouble Over Jubilee Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELFAST, May 11 (By Air Mail.)

Curfew restrictions were imposed from 10 o'clock on Friday night in several large districts off Belfast city centre.

The areas have been the scene of serious trouble since the British Jubilee celebrations began last week-end. The police order, requiring persons to be indoors at night in the affected districts, was made only for the eve of the Duke of Gloucester's visit to-day.

Shortly before 10 o'clock large crowds gathered at the outskirts of the curfew zone and watched the residents rush for their homes before the streets were closed.

Large numbers of police took up positions in the areas in which all traffic was then stopped. There was some shouting and singing, but the people obeyed the order quickly.

All was quiet at midnight. The only persons in the streets affected were the police patrols. Four men arrested for contravention of the order will be charged to-day.

The police authorities, alarmed by the serious situation which has developed in the North Queen St. and York Street areas, imposed curfew restrictions on Friday night.

This serious step on the eve of the visit to the city of the Duke of Gloucester, while expected in the affected areas, has come as a surprise to the citizens generally.

The restrictions, which compel residents in the districts affected to be in their houses between 10 p.m. and 5 o'clock in the morning, will be enforced within a hundred yards of the lavishly-decorated city centre.

The order, which was issued following a conference between Ministry of Home Affairs officials and the police authorities, will be in force on Friday only unless further trouble occurs.

POLICE INQUIRIES.

Travellers who arrived after ten o'clock at the Midland Railway Terminus, which is on the verge of the curfew area, had to make a long detour to get to the city centre.

On Friday detectives visited shops and houses on the route along which the Duke of Gloucester will travel in procession when he arrives on Saturday and made inquiries about the people who would be using windows or other vantage points overlooking the processional way.

The entire police force of the city will be on duty on Friday.

ATTACKS RENEWED.

Further attacks on Catholic girl mill workers when passing through Unionist districts were made on Friday. Many of the girls are taking their mid-day meal with them to the mills in the morning, and some have not gone to work.

It is stated that a number of workers have been forced to leave their employment.

Rival parties came into contact in Library Street and also in York Street on Friday morning. Stone-throwing was carried on but the police dispersed the crowd.

IN FALLS DISTRICT.

Police had to be called out in the Falls Road district early today when residents in a Catholic quarter complained of bolts and nails being thrown down into the street from the upper floors of a mill. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Several Belfast shopkeepers were threatened that unless they changed the scheme of decorations on their shops the windows would be broken. Vigilant Orangemen decided that in several cases orange and green colours in bunting have been placed too close together.

POSTMAN HOAXED

Confidence Trickster Disappears With Cash And Insured Letters

LUCKNOW, May 24.

The story how a postman fell

The story of how a postman fell 'Sadhu' who by raising false hopes persuaded him to embezzle the Post Office money was related to the Post-Master General of United Provinces in an application by Gopi Ram, a postman of Agra.

It it is stated that in the course of his daily work, the postman met a Sadhu who said that he could teach the former the art of alchemy. The idea of becoming rich without any work was too difficult to resist for the postman. The result was that he handed over all the cash including insured letters of the post office, which he was carrying for delivery, to the Sadhu. Soon after, however, the postman found that the promise was a hoax and the confidence trickster had disappeared with the post office money.

In desperation the postman left Agra and came to Lucknow where he was arrested and sent to Agra for trial.—United Press.

TIRUPPUR, May 25.

The Coimbatore District Board have resolved to spend one lakh of rupees in opening new weekly markets and in improving or repairing existing ones in the district.—United Press.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Calcutta Football Fiasco

(By J. C. Maitra)

SATYAGRAHA ON FOOTBALL FIELD.

The spirit of disrespect and disobedience to the whistle which culminated in the abandonment of the final match in the Indian Football Association's Shield Tournament at Calcutta last year, has evidently had its repercussions among Indian footballers of that City. As a result of which Calcutta had the unusual spectacle of seeing one of the most famous and sporting teams in the country, performing what has been called by the Anglo-Indian papers—"Satyagraha" on the football field. In order to take a proper view of the whole question, I would recall the incidents of last year which ended the tournament in a fiasco.

LAST YEAR'S FIASCO.

The trouble arose in the final match in which two rival Regimental teams, both stationed in Calcutta,—the Durham Light Infantry and the King's Royal Rifle Corps—were participants. The Referee was P. Gupta, Chairman of the Calcutta Football Referees Association and one of the best referees in the country. Somehow or other, his decisions were not palatable to one of the teams who, after the match ended in a draw, protested to the I.F.A. Council that the Referee had allowed more time than the allotted period. The Council upheld the supervising official's case and ordered a replay of the match.

GENERAL BETHELL'S THREAT.

At this stage, Maj. Genl. W. K. Bethell, the General Officer Commanding Fort William or rather, the Presidency and Assam District, intervened and in consultation and agreement with the commanding officers of both the Regiments, withdrew the teams from the tournament. The result was that the tournament became void, for the first time in its history. It was then complained by the General that the refereeing had been poor all throughout the season, which tended to undermine the discipline of the military teams, and he threatened that unless it was improved he would ask the Army Sports Central Board to forbid Regimental teams from competing in the I.F.A. tournaments.

I.F.A. COUNCIL'S SURRENDER.

This threat apparently broke the moral backbone of the I.F.A. Council. Although their order was unceremoniously thrown out, they felt impotent to raise their little finger against the army authorities and quietly pocketed the insult. At that time I wrote quite strongly on the attitude of both the army authorities and the I.F.A. Council and predicted that this was sure to have far-reaching effects in the near future. And this has happened much sooner than any body could have predicted.

GRIEVANCE OF BAREFOOTED PLAYERS.

In order to placate the army authorities, the I.F.A. Council agreed to the appointment of larger number of military referees, irrespective of their knowledge or ignorance of barefooted football. The result was that a large number of Indian players got injured through clashes with the booted teams. It is common knowledge that military teams are generally given to a certain amount of rough play which may not be dangerous against a team similarly geared, but which is certainly very dangerous for barefooted players.

THE CLIMAX.

I am not going to discuss the merits and demerits of the two types of play in the space of this aritcle. I may do so in another later on. The fact remains that the Army referees failed to give the barefooted players the amount of protection which the latter have always been accustomed to. In consequence, there has been a great discontent among Indian players for some time. Their patience broke the limits the other day when the old favourite rivals of the Eastern Capital. Mohan Bagan and Calcutta met. Feeling altogether disgusted with the refereeing, the Indian players offered a sort of passive resistance on the field.

"A QUESTION OF SAFETY FIRST."

Some of them refused to participate in the game while others deliberately flouted the rules of the game —inasmuch as G. Paul, who is one of the most famous and sporting of players and loved by all, went to the length of handling the ball in the penalty area. Paul's defence is that he did so with a view to test the vision of the referee which he found totally one-sided. Besides, he was not prepared to give a go-by to the law of "Safety First" which the occasion seriously demanded. Of course, the match ended in a farce.

MOHAN BAGAN PLAYERS CENSURED.

The I.F.A. Council has just censured the "unsporting conduct" of the Mohan Bagan players. There seemed to be an equal division of opinion between the European and Indian members. The casting vote of President—an Indian, decided the issue. I have no doubt the decision will be strongly disapproved, even resented by the Indian teams and football-goers in Calcutta. It may have serious consequences on Calcutta football. I have no desire to uphold the conduct of the Mohan Bagan players which was certainly against the high traditions for which the Club is famous. But I do feel that the Powers-that-be have badly bungled the whole business all along the time. By capitulating to the threats of the army authorities and by refusing to show a strong hand when the occasion demanded, they have allowed a feeling of insecurity to grow among Indian players and officials. It is up to them to remove that at once as a first step.

MERCER HITS UP 47 IN HALF HOUR

Yorkshire Beat Oxford By Innings And 59 Runs

LONDON, May 24.

In the first class cricket matches to-day, in addition fine bowling, Mercer hit 47 out of 69 added in half hour for the ninth wicket. His chief hits were two sixes and six fours. Mercer hit 22 in one over.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:

Yorkshire beat Oxford University by an innings and 59 runs. Oxford 192 and 202 (R. Kimpton 84, Fisher 4 for 36), Yorkshire 453.

Lancashire beat Gloucester by 8 wickets. Gloucester 163 and 260 (Neale 58), Lancashire 341 and 84 for 2.

Glamorgan beat Worcester on the first innings. Glamorgan 279 and 241 for 9 declared, Worcester 261 and 149 for 6.

Cambridge University and Notts drew. Notts 345 and 249 (Sime 53 not out, Roughtrought 7 for 100), Cambridge University 405 (Wooller 53 not out).

South Africans beat Hampshire by 110 runs. South Africans 304 and 248 (Cameron 74, Herman 4 for 53), Hants 197 and 245 (Arnold 79, Balaskas 4 for 45).—Reuter's Special.

Fined For Sending False Telegram

JULLUNDUR, May 23.

For sending a false telegram to the Superintendent of Police, intimating that a dacoity has been committed in her house, Mrs. Prabh Devi, widow of one Karam Chand of Sarhali, has been sentenced by the Honorary Magistrate Phillaur, to pay a fine of Rs. 51/.—United Press.

DELHI BOY SCOUTS' RECORD WORK

Chief Commissioner's Tribute To Association

DELHI, (By Mail).

Satisfaction at the record of work done during the last 16 months by the Boy Scouts' Association was expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, at the Second Annual General meeting of the Delhi Boy Scouts' Association held on the 22nd instant at the Boy Scouts' Headquarters at Daryaganj. The Chief Commissioner who is the Provincial Chief Scout, however, remarked that it was not the Association's desire to rest on its oars and appeal for enlistment of more members.

The report of the working of the Association showed the rapid strides it had taken in various directions. Four training camps were held during the period under review.

Festive Occasions

The Annual Grand Rally was held on February 23 this year, when His Excellency the Viceroy was present. Altogether 61 troops and packs comprising 940 Scouts and cubs took part.

At the All-India Scout Conference convened by the Viceroy, the Chief Scout for India, Delhi was represented by Dr. Sethna, the Provincial Scout Commissioner and Mr. Desai, the then Organising Secretary. Certain improvements in the constitution were discussed, the results of which were reflected in the new rules already published.

The finances of the Association showed improvement. Certain small amendments in the articles of the Association were made.—A.P.

DERBY TRIAL SWEEPSTAKES

Field Trial Wins By Three Lengths

LONDON, May 25.

At Lingfield, the Derby trial sweepstakes, run over a distance of a mile and a half resulted as follows:—

FIELD TRIAL	 1
FIRSTSON	 2
PEACEFUL WALTER	 3

Seven ran: Won by three lengths, five lengths separated the second and the third.

Starting prices: 7|1 Field Trial, 100|30 Firstson, and 33|1 Peaceful Walter.

The winner and the second horse are both Derby probables.—Reuter's Special.

GUJARAT SOCIALISTS BUSY

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

The Congress Socialists of Gujerat are busy touring different places for mobilising the youths of Gujerat to make the forthcoming conference, which is to be held here in June, a success. Looking to the increasing influence of Socialists in Congress politics, every body keenly awaits the decisions to be arrived at the Conference.

Mr. Shroff has been appointed as Principal of Sir Lallubhai Law College.

More than 4,000 rupees are collected for the Gidwani Memorial fund.

The twelfth session of the Gujerati Sahitya Sabha will be held here in the coming X'mas

The Prime Minister, Mr MacDonald, had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace on Friday.

REORGANISATION OF POSTAL DEPT.

Why Not Make Payments Of Money Orders By Cheques?

INQUIRY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

MADRAS (By Mail.)

The Pasricha Committee, appointed by the Central Government to suggest proposals for reorganisation of the Postal Department, have drawn up their Report and recommendations and forwarded it to Postal Unions for eliciting views.

The most interesting recommendation of the Committee is that the Postal Department should as far as possible, adopt the system of making payments of Money Orders by cheques and that all first class Post Masters should be authorised to issue cheques on branches of the Imperial Bank of India to such members of the public as are prepared to accept them in lieu of cash.—United Press.

JAMIA BUILDING FUND

More Than Allotted Quota Collected From Moradabad

(From A Correspondent.)

BACHHRAON, May 25.

In the course of about a week's visit to the Moradabad District, the Jamia Millia Deputation consisting of Dr. Zakir Hossain and Moulvi Shafiqur Rahman Kidwai, Secretary and friends of the Jamia Society collected more than the allotted quota of money for the Jamia Building Fund.

The deputation left Bachhraon to-day for Delhi.

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 15 POINTS

Gold Firm But Silver Easy

GRAINS STEADY AND METALS CLOSED

BOMBAY, May 25

On Saturday, cross rates moved further upward at first but reacted afterwards.

BRIGHT ATMOSPHERE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton displayed very bright atmosphere after a period of a week's depression. Operators were encouraged by the talk of twelve cents loan.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

London gold was firm but silver was easy.

GRAINS STEADY AND METALS CLOSED

Grains were steady. Metals were closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, May 25

Previous closing	11.69
To-day's opening	11.80
Difference	+.11
To-day's closing	11.84
Difference	+.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(OCTOBER 1935)

Liverpool, May 25

Previous closing	6.21
To-day's opening	6.21
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.20
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 235-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 25

After a period of a week's depression the New York Cotton market has displayed very bright atmosphere. Prices showed a decided upward trend on reports of trade and foreign buying.

Operators were further encouraged by the talk of twelve cent loan and made every effort to make good their week's losses.

The session opened trading in October at 11.80 i.e. 11 points higher than the previous closing. After hovering about this level for sometime prices tapered off touching the lowest 11.76 but the fall was not held long and prices steadied to 11.82 and fluctuated within a narrow range finally closing at 11.84 with a rise of 15 points. The closing rate was recorded the highest for the day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 25

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.95/11.94) 12.04/12.03
October (11.67/11.67) 11.82/11.80
December (11.71/11.70) 11.87/11.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 25

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.61) 6.64
American July (6.46) 6.49
Egyptian May (8.10) 8.09
Egyptian July (8.08) 8.07

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 25

Broach July/August moved around Rs. 235-8 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 235-12 with New York closing futures 15 points up.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 25

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

London, May 25

Previous closing	4.95	3/4
To-day's opening	4.95	5/8
To-day's closing	4.94	1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 25

Previous closing	4.94	5/8
To-day's opening	4.96	1/4
To-day's closing	4.95	3/8
Difference	+.00	3/4

FRANC RATE

London, May 25

Previous closing	75.12
To-day's opening	75.43
To-day's closing	75.28
Difference	+.16

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 25

London exchanges opened firm with sterling dollar quoted at 4.96-1/4 but the rate steadily declined to 4.95-1/8

Franc opened at 75.43 and owing to political financial circumstances declined to 75.15.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 25

The market closed quietly steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	34 1/8d.	33 3/4d
Spot	34 3/8d.	34d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 25

Gold per ounce (£7-1-6) £7-2-0

DISCOUNTS

London, May 25

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 25

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 1/2) 5.68 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.28) 37.43
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Shanghai (1-8 1/4) 1-8 5/16
London on Milan (60.06) 60.31
London on Kobe (1-2 3/32) 1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 25

Silver opened at Rs. 80/8, 80/8 and 81/4 quiet but steady. On weaker London exchanges prices declined and closed at Rs. 80/6, 80/6 and 81-0.

Gold opened at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/15/6 and 35/1/6 uncertain and closed at Rs. 34/14, 35/0 and 35/2 steady.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil M.L.A., the Congress leader of Maharashtra, who arrived at Belgaum from Vengurla delivered a lecture on "Congress and its work in the Assembly" in the market square. Mr. N. G. Joshi presided.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 25

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 62-1/2, October 64-1/2 and December 65-1/4. The market was quiet on liquidation and very little business was transacted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 25

Chicago wheat market opened quiet with May at 0.87 1/2.

The market was quiet in the absence of any important enquiry.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 25

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£231 1/2 buyers £231 3/4 sellers. Firm) £231 1/2 buyers £231 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) closed

Lead (£14 9/16 sellers. Steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£37 3/4 to £38 1/4) closed

Glasgow (£70) closed

JUTE.

Copper May/June (£20 1/4 paid and value) £20 1/8 paid and sellers

Dunlop June (£23) £23

Lightning July (£21) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (6) 6 1/16 paid and buyer

Forward (6 5/16) 6 3/8 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta May/June (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 7/8 nominal

Linseed La Plata (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 25

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	6	3
Linseed September	7	0	9

The tone was quiet

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 25

General Motors (dol 32) dol 31 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 17 5/8) dol 17 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 34 3/8) dol 34 5/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 91) unquoted

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Jutes ruled fairly steady and moderate business was put through closing being easier again. In coals there was good business at hardening rates. Teas were dull and the miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent Government Paper 94/13; three and half per cent Loan 1947/50 102/8; four per cent Loan 1960/70 107/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 24/10; Bengal 282; Equitable 39/15; Nazira 7/4.

Jutes:—Agarpara 28/12; Anglo-India 487 small lot; Bally 232; Barnagore 166; Clive ordy 30/8; Fort Gloster 530; Fort Willion 331; Howrah 55/8; Kamarhatty 559; Lawrence 518; National 25/5 small lot; Presidency 5/8; Reliance 74.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 7/1; Indian Iron and Steel 7/11 B.I. Corpn ordy 3/10; Fararee coke 13; Bengal Paper ordy 96; Sugars: Raza 145 small lot; Smastipur 10. Teas: Central Cachar 80 small lot; Lockaterah 12/1; New Terai 11/12; Sonai River 23 small lot.—A.P.

A PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCE

Why This Sudden Detachment Of Railway Carriages?

(From A Correspondent).

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have drawn attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to a serious grievance of III class passengers travelling by through trains going over long distances, viz., the sudden detachment of carriages at intermediate stations, causing great inconvenience and hardship to the inmates who have to shift for themselves and find such accommodation as they can in other crowded carriages and this at odd hours at night.

The Chamber point out that an instance of this kind occurred on 23rd April 1935 when a III class bogie carriage was detached at 1-10 at midnight at Poona from the Down Madras Mail causing great inconvenience to over 100 inmates. The Chamber complain that these carriages have not boards put on them to show that they are to go up to a particular station nor is there any other arrangement to inform the passengers to that effect at the starting station.

The Chamber request the Railway authorities to look into this and try to rectify matters.

PARTY BICKERINGS MUST STOP

Lucknow Congressmen Appeal To Public

LUCKNOW, May 24.

The attention of the Lucknow public has been drawn towards the party brickering in the local Congress camp by a notice issued under the signatures of some of the local Congressmen, including Dr. Lakshmi Sahai, Mrs. Mitra, Mrs. Godawari Bhargava; and Mr. Hari Bahadur Saxena.

It is stated in that notice that due to the party jealousies the Congress work is suffering a great deal in the city. Those who do not belong to any party do not take any interest in the Congress work as they want to keep out of party bickerings.

"WE CANNOT SIT IDLE."

The signatories of the notice say "The time has come when we cannot sit idle and witness the inaction of the Congress."

They have therefore appealed to those who do not belong to any of the two rival camps, to assemble in the evening of May 27 at the residence of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., to consider measures for improving the Congress discipline and organisation, in the city and the district.—United Press.

SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS OPENS SURAT HIGH SCHOOL

(From A Correspondent).

KADOD. (By Mail).

The opening ceremony of the Kadod High School and its extensive building was performed on 18th instant by Sir Purushottamdas Thakoredas in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

The programme began with the address of Barrister V. M. Shah, Chairman of the reception committee.

In his speech Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas dwelt particularly on the progress in education made by Surat District during the last decade. Then Mr. N. K. Desai, the Headmaster of the High School, described in brief the history of the school for the last 25 years.

After prominent guests were garlanded, Sir Purushottamdas distributed prizes to the students of the High School.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 25.

Reports of passage of the Bankhead Bill by the Committee and continuance of 12 cents loan on the new cotton crop, created a better feeling. Broach J/A. delivery opened to-day at Rs. 236/8 and advanced to Rs. 237/4. At this level the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market was anticipated to be firm but opened unchanged. To-day large number of tenders were issued which weakened the market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	235	0	0
Broach A/M	221	12	0
Bengal July	214	4	0
Bengal D/J	198	0	0
Oomra July	143	0	0
Oomra D/J	137	8	0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, May 25

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	15200	49000
Bengal May	3700	9100
Oomra May	3300	16900

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 25

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 157	152	148		145
Panjab	... 157	152	148		145
Rajputana	... 158	153	149		146
Oomra No. 3	225	222	219	215	...
C P No. 1	242	239	236	232	...
C P No. 2	230	227	224	220	...
Broach No. 2	...260	256	252		247
Punjab-Ame.	... 290	286	282		277
Surat	... 330	326	322		317
Rajpipla	... 330	326	322		317
Navsari	... 335	331	327		322

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25.

Bengal Superfine	... 162
Bengal Fine	... 154
Bengal F.G.	... 146
Sindh-Punjab Fine	... 154
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	... 146
Wardha-Hingt	... 238
Nagpur Savner	... 240
Pundhurna	... 225
Yeotmal	... 224
Arvi	... 223
Ellichpur	... 222
Berar	... 217/219
Khamgaon	... 219/221
Mulkapur	... 217/215
Khandesh	... 212/215
Jalna/Sailu	... 212/215
Burwah Sanavad	... 215/218
Broach Fine	... 253/255
Punjab/American	... 286
Punjab American Mix	... 266
Cambodia	... 321
Compta Good	... 281
Kampala	... 364
Busoga	... 362
Jinja	... 352

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 25.

The local silver market ruled easy to-day during the early part on increased selling and Jeth delivery after opening at Rs. 81/8 declined to Rs. 81.

At this level there was increased demand which in conjunction with short covering resulted in steady improvement and the early loss was full recovered.

The gold market was easy with increased selling.

London silver market declined to-day by 3/8d. and the local market ruled easy with further decline. Gold market was steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	80	0	0
1st settlement	80	12	0
2nd settlement	81	6	0
Ready gold	35	0	6
1st settlement	35	1	9
2nd settlement	35	3	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 24.

Market:—Steady.
Spot 34 1/8
Forward 34 3/8
Gold Bars Fine per oz £7 1/6

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, May 25

Gold worth Rs. 1,37,00,026 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended May 25.

The P and O mail steamer Maloja which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday carried gold worth Rs 1,37,00,026. Of this gold worth Rs. 48,26,337 was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 18,68,201 was for New York via London and gold worth Rs. 70,05,488 was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,29,06,32,872.

Scattered Realising In Shares

Narrow Market With Limited Turnover

UNDERTONE QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, May 15.

The local Share Bazaar was fairly steady to-day and under scattered buying prices registered small improvement, but towards the close there was some realising which weakened prices. Business was small and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The undertone of the market was quiet but steady.

There was some heavy realising in Government Securities and prices after touching Rs. 95|0|6 declined to Rs. 94|9. At this level there was renewed buying and prices rallied to Rs. 34|13.

The Share Bazaar is grinding around present level and operators are not inclined to increase their risks. Budley differences were moderate and the technical position of the market is healthy.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, May 25.

10 Ahm. Advance	298	12
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	858	
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	275	10
100 Central India	322	8
100 Colaba	140	0
100 Coorla	107	8
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	380	0
I E D Sassoon	0	3 3
100 Finlay	118	2
100 Gokak	195	10
1000 Hindustan	1,725	0
100 Indore	70	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	77	8
100 Kohinoor	200	0
250 Laxmi	685	0
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	45	0
1000 Morarji	900	0
250 Model	50	0
50 Mysore	108	12
200 New Great	150	0
100 Oosmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	317	8
25 Sassoon Silk	38	0
1000 Sholapur	2,300	0
50 Simplex	80	0
100 Swadeshi	200	0
100 Swan	83	2
25 Tata	11	0
500 Vishnu	1425	0
1000 Western	900	0

BANKS.

50-1000 Baroda	99	6
25 50 Central	37	14
500 Imperial	1567	8
125-500 Im Cont.	392	8
50-100 India	119	8
5 Union	5	10

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	46	12
70 Gwalior	123	12
160 Indian	447	8
40 Katni Defd.	1440	0
100 Katni Ord	421	4
75 Okha	238	12
10 Punjab	27	8
100 Shahabad	527	8
70 United	86	8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	11	14
155-75 New India	2	2
2 Oriental	445	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	155	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1728	12
10 Ajmer	10	12
50 Bombay Tram	158	6
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	2
100 Karachi	230	0
100 Poona	217	8
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	130	10
1000 Tata Power	162	0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm Prantij	855	0
100 Amr. Patty	116	4
100 C Province	91	4
100 Dhond Baramati	93	8
100 Gujrat	70	0
100 Mandra Bhon	95	8
100 Pachora Jamner	92	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 25.

Century 275, 276, 275/10
Bom. Dyeing 857, 861, 860, 858/12
Kohinoor 201, 200
Central India 320, 322/8
New Great 150, 152, 150
Simplex 78, 80
Swadeshi 199, 200
Bundi 46/12, 47, 46/14, 47, 46/12
I. Cement 448, 452, 447, 450, 447/8
Punjab 27/14, 27/8, 27/12, 27/8
Shahabad 519, 525, 522, 526, 530, 527/8
Andhra 1725, 1717, 1725, 1721, 1730, 1727, 1733, 1728/12
Tata Hydro 180/4
Tata Power 1612, 1607, 1630, 1625
Tram. Ord. 158/6
T. Steel Dfd. 710, 702, 707, 703, 706 705, 712, 703
T. Steel Ord. 147, 145/12, 146, 146/8, 145
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 172
Bellapur 320, 325, 322, 326, 325, 321/14
B. Steam 293/12
B. Burma 337, 332, 335, 333, 332/8

500 Tapty Valley	765	0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	30	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	703	12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	145	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	168	12
50 Belapur Sugar	301	14
250 Bombay Stam	293	12
125 Bombay Burma	332	8
15 Bombay Burma Contry	110	0
8sh. Br B. Petrol	3	9
50 Bombay Telephone	109	8
100 Indian Bleaching	123	12
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	507	8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	495	0
1000 Port Canning	605	0
15 Scindia	11	2
30 Tata Construction	75	8
25 Tata Oil	19	8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1345	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	281	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	81	12
5 p.c. Central India	510	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st		
7 pc Katni 2nd	133	12
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	138	12
7 1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1375	0
6 pc Tata Steel 1st	175	10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	14	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	635	0

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 23rd May	15,089
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,117,913
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,017,085
Increase	100,828

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar Market unchanged.

COFFEE.

New York, May 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9-7/8

COTTON SETTLEMENT RATES

Bombay, May 25

Broach A/M	252
Oomra May	148
Bengal May	219

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, May 25.

3 -/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/7

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 D B L 101/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 106/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 100/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 94/11 and declined to Rs. 94/8. Later on prices improved to Rs. 95/1 and again ruled quiet at Rs. 94/12

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 25.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 May July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270
Banks selling T T 268
Banks buying T T 265

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 566
Banks buying D D 576

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East:—Mostly cloudy possible showers. Local thunder showers in Florida.

Central:—Mostly cloudy with showers in the East

West:—Partly cloudy, with local showers in the South.

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4 nominal.
Banks buying T T 77 5/8 nominal.

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 164 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 113 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.96 1/2 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/4 25th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 25th inst.
Java/London 7.31 25th inst
London/Paris 75.12 24th inst
London/Belgium 29.10 1/2 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.31 1/2 24th inst
London/Italy 60.12 24th inst.
London/Berlin 12.28 24th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 24th inst.
London/New York 4.94 5/8 24th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.32 1/2 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-1 1/2 23rd inst £7-1-6 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 34 3/16 23rd inst 34 1/8 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 34 7/16 23rd inst 34 3/8 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 76 1/4 23rd inst. 76 1/2 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 9/16 p.c. 23rd inst 9/16 p.c 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5/8 p.c 23rd inst. 5/8 p.c 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1 4 per cent
Tone: Firm

Mahatma Converts Waste Into Wealth

Cleaning Dust And Rust Of Human Machine

Anxious Search For Solution Of Nation's Food Problem

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, May 25.

"At present Gandhiji is devoting a great deal of his thought and attention to finding new articles of food. These are being scientifically analysed for us by some friends, and the diet itself is being tried on those who are staying at Maganwadi. Recently when Mr. Andrews was with us, he was chaffing Gandhiji with turning him into a white rat and experimenting on him also some novel dishes. When these are found to be efficacious, the receipe will be made known to people."

Thus said Mr. J. C. Kumarappa in an interview with your representative, explaining the programme of the All-India Village Industries Association.

He proceeded to say, "within the extremely small space of time that we have been devoting to look into these matters, we have found such a large field opening out, that it almost baffles one with the vastness of the work before us.

WEALTH IN WASTE.

There are so many articles that are being ordinarily thrown away, such as, seeds of certain berries, which, when analysed, are found to contain high food values that we feel encouraged to scrutinize every small and seemingly useless article that is generally discarded, to see if we can find any valuable use to which it can be put. It seems possible to us that seveal green leaves and other forms of vegetation have a great deal of nutritive values, but it remains to devise ways and means of serving these out as palatable dishes. If this field alone can be explored, it will be possible for us to introduce into the dietary of villagers vitaminous components of food, which are even this day to be found as their very doors, but which for lack of research, painstaking investigation and intelligent application, we are allowing to run to waste"

THE HUMAN MACHINE.

"Mr. Kumarappa further said" within the last three months, we have enrolled over 350 members and over fifty agents scattered all over use country. But we do not lay any emphasis on the largeness of numbers. Our efforts at present are directed towards consolidating our posiiton. In find that we have a great deal of educative work to do. We are not starting with a clean state

Mr. Kumarappa emphasised that they did not fight shy of machinery, and would hire them as soon as possible. But whatever other forms of machinery we may introduce, said he, if the human is not in prime condition, it would be of no avail. Therefore it was that they had started with hygiene and sanitation which was like removing the dust and rust of illstored machines.

Their next duty will be to overhaul the machinery. This takes the form of introducing into the human system a greater amount of vitality and staying power by improvement and introduction of vitaminous food, and alongside of this we have to provide fuel to supply heat and energy in the form of nutritious cereals.

WORK AND NOT NUMBERS.

Mr. Kumarappa further added "although our agencies, so far organised, seem small in number, with the resources at our disposal, we find that even fifty out of 7 lakhs of villages are far too many to tackle satisfactorily. We are in no hurry to show a mushroom growth overnight, but we earnestly desire to have some solid concentrated work in however small an area it may be, to demonstrate the possibilities to others.

In addition to dietatic reforms, sanitation and hygiene, our agents are tackling such industries as are of universal application in their own areas, such as tanning, paper industry and industries allied to food production, like oil presses etc.

WANTED INTENSIVE WORK.

The choice of these supplementary industries falls on the Agent himself, depending upon his aptitude and finance, generally speaking. Every one whether member or agent should carry on researches which fall within his capacity. It will be possible for some to take up such fascinating hobby as bee-keeping industry, apart from being an intellectual pursuit, the value of which is at present very largely, if not altogether neglected.

We are anxious to get few agencies working intensively rather than have extensive show of shallow work."

NON-VIOLENCE, THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE

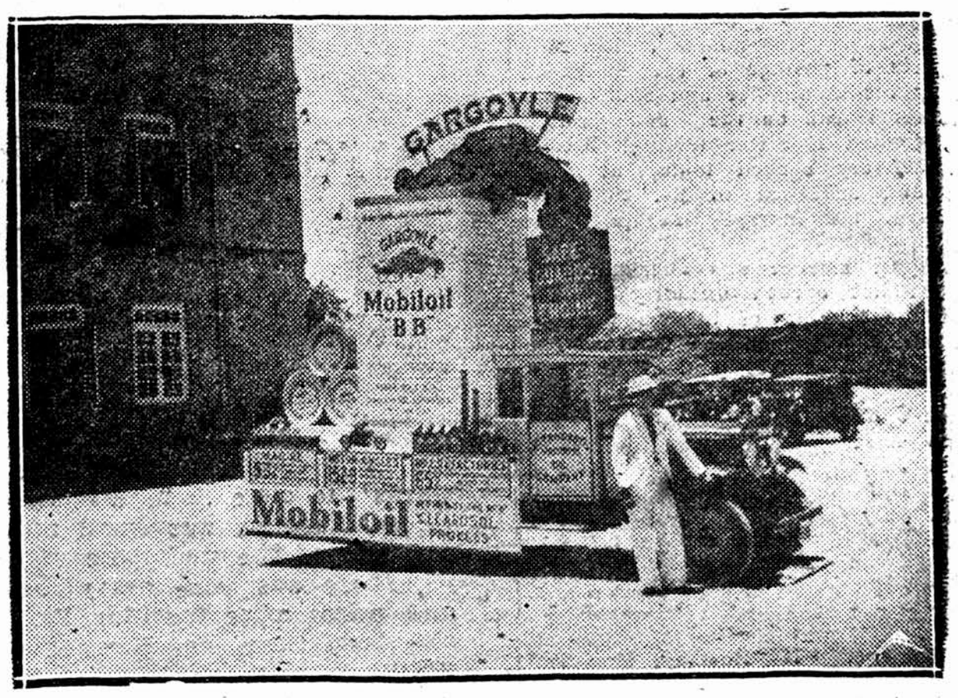
Swami Ashokananda's Tribute To Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, May 24.

Man's eternal quest after happiness and peace through ages formed the subject of a lecture delivered by Swami Ashokanand of Vedanta Society of Trimulgherry before a large audience at the Town Hall yesterday. After giving the Vedantic definition of peace and happiness the Swami surveyed the world events in the course of which he referred to the present race in armaments among the European Powers. Neither the interminable non-aggression pacts nor the unending stream of Peace Conferences could secure that much boasted of collective peace or individual peace.

In the babble of many voices of this distracted world Mahatma Gandhi's message of non-violence which has been with him (Gandhiji) the cardinal article of faith and the last article of his creed, is the only message to the world for leaving humanity to its destined goal.



The decorated truck entered by the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company in the Bombay Silver Jubilee Parade. The large Mobiloil tin, surmounted by a giant "Gargoyle" made a striking display; and panels round the sides of the truck emphasised the wide use of Gargoyle lubricants in every field of industry and transportation, by land, sea and air.

NEED FOR TARIFF BOARD EXAMINATION

Government Resolution On Protection To Paper

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 24.

The Commerce Department in a resolution published in the "Gazette of India" state:

"In paragraph 101 of 1931 report on the grant of protection to paper and paper pulp industries, the Tariff Board has recommended that in the event their proposals in regard to the measure of protection to be afforded to industries being accepted, steps should be taken at the earliest possible opportunity after the passing of the Act to specify, as definitely as might be possible, classes of paper which are by ordinary trade usage included in the term "printing and writing paper" as used in the import tariff schedule.

In announcing their decisions on the report, the Government of India lay their resolution expressed their inability to accept the Board's recommendation. In their view the definition of articles for which the protective tariff should apply was one which should indicate as precisely as possible the intention of the Legislature, and should be so framed as to include any such articles as can be produced economically in the country, or may compete with the indigenous product.

DIFFICULTY OF INTERPRETATION.

For this purpose trade usage provides no guide. At the same time, the Government of India appreciated the fact that the then current statutory definition of protected classes of paper gave rise to difficulties of interpretation, and declared that if protection were given for a further period to the paper industry, they proposed to proceed to the revision of the basis of assessment to duty of imported paper in consultation with different interests concerned, in such a way, as to obviate disputes regarding interpretation of the tariff.

They also undertook to place the result of such revision before the Legislature.

In accordance with their announcement, the Government of India consulted the various interests concerned in the matter on the broad scheme of classification, the central idea of which was specification of non-protected papers and grouping of all others in the residual protective class

DIVERGENT VIEWS.

The views received have however been so divergent, that it has been impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

The Government of India consider that in the circumstances, the question should be investigated by the Tariff Board. They have decided therefore to ask the Board to examine the classification of paper for tariff purposes, with a view to recommending such changes as may be considered necessary to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature in granting protection to printing and writing papers under the Bamboo Paper Industry (protection) act of 1932.

Firms or persons who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary of the Tariff Board.

JAP AVIATOR'S VENTURE

Tries To Discover New Air Route Between England And Tokio

KARACHI, May 25.

The 27-year-old Japanese airman, Katsutaro, who is flying solo from Heston to Tokio arrived at Karachi yesterday. After making joy-flights over the city thrice yesterday, he took ofi this morning at 7 a.m. on his onward journey.

He expects to reach Allahabad at 4 p.m. to-day and Calcutta at 10 a.m. on Sunday and Rangoon at noon. He will halt there "en route" to Bangkok, Hanoi; Shanghai and Tokio.

Aim Of Venture.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the purpose of his flight he said that it was for the purpose of establishing a new route between England and Japan as Japan was anxious to have a new route for the carriage of mails and passengers.

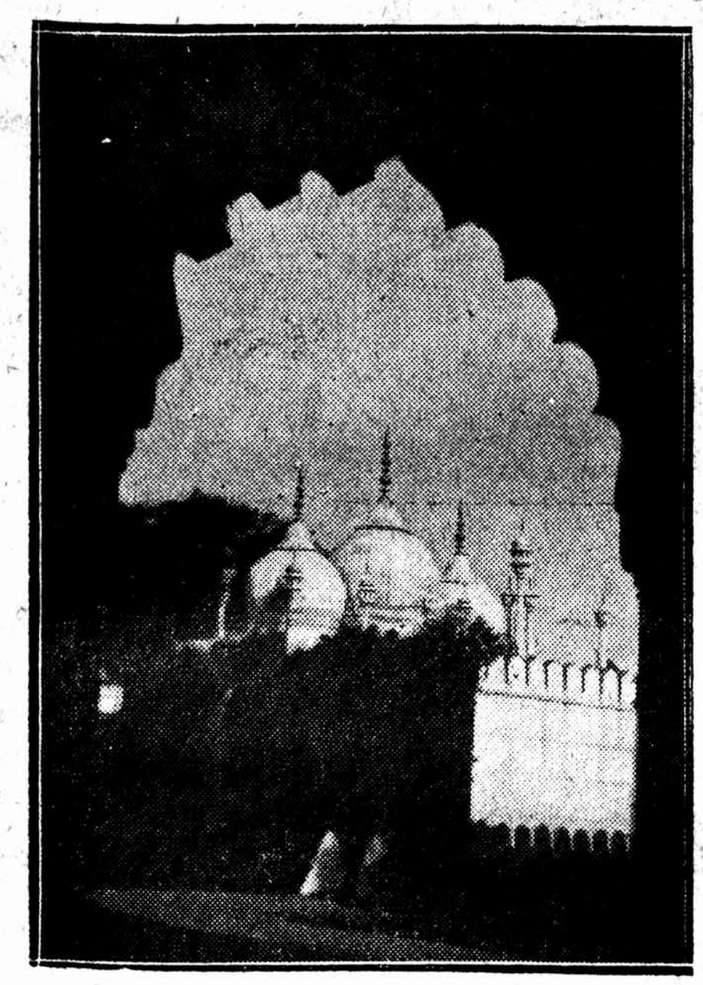
After leaving Brussels he passed through Vienna, Belgrade, Istanbul, Alleppo and Bushire encountering storms, poor visibility, heat and other adverse weather conditions. During his six years' stay in Germany he has specialised in flying and mechanical engineering. He has obtained German, Japanese and British international flying licenses and he expects to return shortly by air to London.

He concluded that the British K.L.E.M "Eagle" machine which he was flying gave excellent performance.—A. P.

A SCHOOL FOR SEALS

The animal trainer of the zoo at the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, passes out a few pointers to his kindergarten class in the School for Trained Seals.

The Judson Health Centre, New York, is running a cooking class for boys, so that when the youngsters go to their summer camp, they will be able to make their own meals.

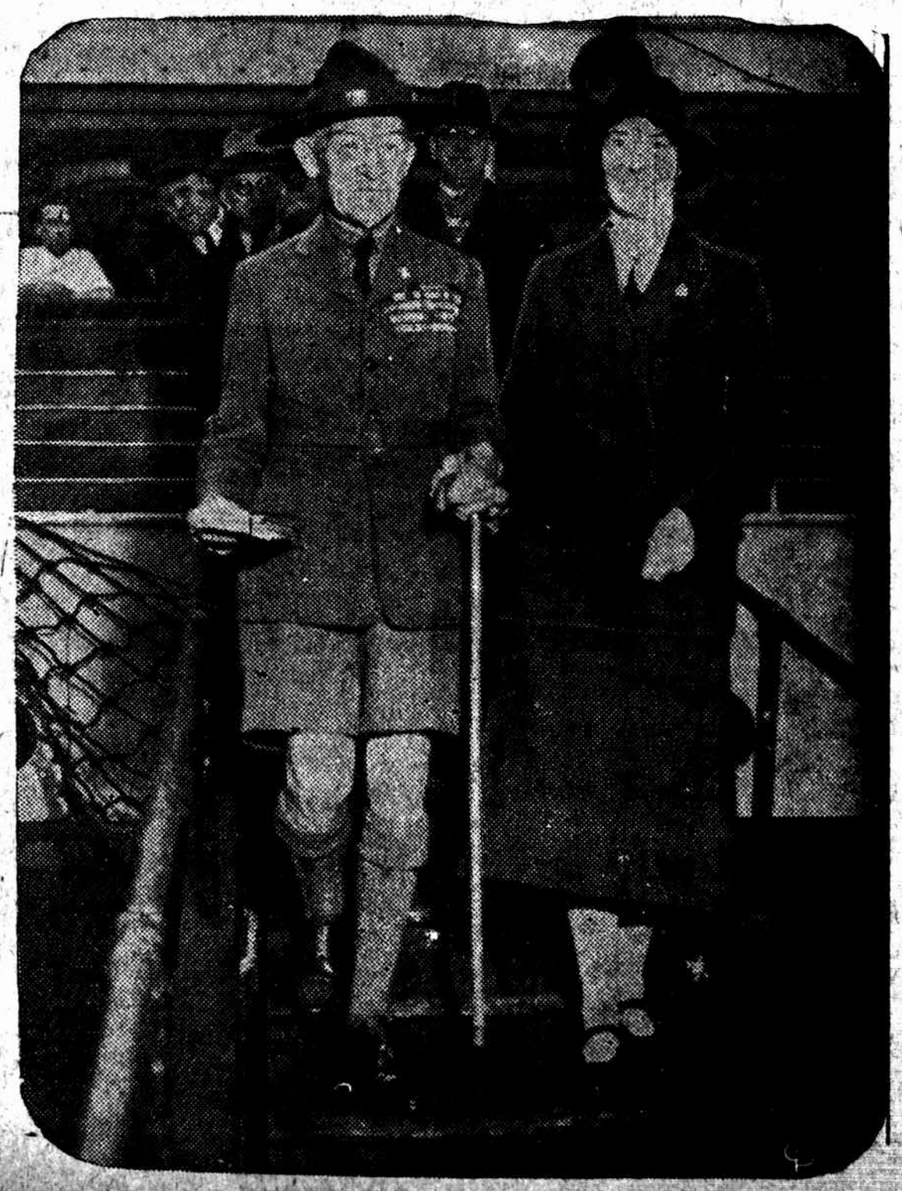


What is claimed in Russia to be a further step forward in the complete emancipation of women has been taken with the election of Madame E. A. Morozova to be "Chairwoman" of the district council of Soviet, at Solomenski in the Kursk Province.

(Left):—The Delhi Pearl Mosque is an example of the manner in which the old Indian architect, always open to new influences, could adjust architectural elements and designs to create a thing of beauty. If denied sculpture, he was artist enough to create architectural beauty in well thought-out contours and the proportion of masses. The Pearl Mosque is thus rightly entitltd.

(Right):—Slit-eyed Hazarahs—descendants of a Mongol colony implanted by Chengiz Khan in the Central Asian highlands—are among winter visitors to Kabul every year. Here is one of them.

Taking after his famous daddy, Charles Kingsford-Smith, junior, is shown at the wheel of his parent's automobile in Sydney, Australia. Sir Charle s [illegible] two weeks ago. [illegible] narrowly escaped serious mishaps.



[illegible] Lord Robert Baden-Powell, clad in shorts, and Lady Powell, as they arrived in U.S.A. from Australia.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

LUCKY NUMBER

Sunday, May 26, 1935

Dangers of Impure Blood

In LIQUID OR TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazaars. Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

The root cause of most diseases is impure blood.

If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.---you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

CLARKE'S
ORIGINAL
BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE
BLOOD MIXTURE
REG^D TRADE-MARK

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.